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All agree: no more Kmer Rouge rule in Kampuchea

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The Bangkok conference of the Asean states and their six "partners in dialogue," who included the United States and the European Community, was held with fresh hopes that progress in Afghanistan would be followed by progress on Kampuchea.

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told the Cabinet on his return from the Thai capital that it had been agreed that the place of the Vietnamese must not be taken by the Khmer Rouge and that Prince Sihanouk was to be lent support.

A power vacuum must not be allowed to occur when Vietnamese troops were withdrawn from Kampuchea. US Secretary of State George Shultz had said China was paying increasing attention to Kampuchea.

The Asean states (Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia and Singapore) had agreed at their earlier conference of Foreign Ministers to lend full backing for the informal meeting between the rival Khmer groups and the Vietnamese that was scheduled to be held in Jakarta on 25 July.

A major item on the agenda would be the idea of sending an international UN peacekeeping force to Kampuchea for a transitional period.

Both Mr Shultz and Herr Genscher, who dealt with the Moscow summit and the CPSU conference, had voiced expectations that the Soviet Union would now endeavour, over and above Afghanistan, to contribute toward solutions in other areas of conflict.

A point that arose at the Jakarta meeting was about what would happen if a vacuum were to occur in the event of a Vietnamese withdrawal.

The Japanese Foreign Minister advocated [illegible] Vietnam to submit a timetable for a total withdrawal and to accept the international peacekeeping force, which was generally felt to be desirable.

The first free elections in Kampuchea must not be held under the supervision of the caretaker government to be formed after the Vietnamese withdrawal.

Japan, he said, was prepared to give active consideration to footing part of the bill for the peacekeeping force, up to and including supplies of non-military equipment.

The Asean states and their partners in dialogue were agreed that the approach to be adopted in Kampuchea must differ from the one adopted in Afghanistan.

In Kampuchea a political settlement for the post-withdrawal period must definitely be agreed before foreign troops were withdrawn.

Kampuchean independence must be guaranteed and the new Kampuchea must not pose a threat to its neighbours.

Secretary of State Shultz suggested setting up a multinational working party to draft proposals for stemming the tide of refugees from Indo-China.

The United States welcomed the Asean bid to hold an international conference on refugees, but this gathering ought not to be convened until a successful outcome seemed likely.

The Asean states had proposed holding a conference with the aim of banning the unauthorised exodus of refugees and bringing pressure to bear on Hanoi to accept a UN-backed refugee programme for Vietnamese citizens.

At an eve-of-conference meeting the main item discussed was the effect the emerging European internal market might have on world trade.

Herr Genscher sought to reassure the Asean countries that the Twelve would not be sealing themselves off from the rest of the world.

The European Community, he said, had growth potential for both Europe and the world economy. Asked whether a European monetary zone and a European central bank were likely in the foreseeable future, he said without hesitation that they were.

In less than a year's time, when France took over as chairman of the Council of Ministers, initial conclusions would be reached from recommendations to be made by the 12 central bank governors.

This issue must be handled neither timidly nor anxiously, he had already told a gathering held by the German Chamber of Commerce in Thailand. France would ensure that action was taken.

Prior to the conference with the Asean delegates Herr Genscher paid Thailand a bilateral visit. He complained to his opposite number, Siddhi Savetsila, that the Americans were given preferential treatment in being allowed to hold a 100-per-cent stake in new companies.

The Thai Foreign Minister replied that exceptions might be made for German firms in this connection where newly-established companies mainly engaged in export business.

In talks with the German Chamber of Commerce Herr Genscher was told that Japan was starting to manufacture goods in Thailand on a large scale for the Japanese market.

While some trade representatives complained that German investors were at a disadvantage, the representative of a leading German bank, the only one licensed to operate in Thailand, said most German investors were sadly lacking in patience, tact and experience.

They were keen to make a fast mark, whereas the Japanese invested in the future and were much better advised by Japanese consultants than were, say, small and medium-sized German firms.

A further complaint was that Thailand was seen in Germany merely as a sex tour destination.

Few people knew how favourable the climate for investment was in Thailand and that the Thais allowed foreigners to earn good money.

Herr Genscher said he was impressed by the business acumen of the Americans and the Japanese. Many German businessmen seemed, in comparison, to have legs as heavy as lead.

Udo Bergdoll

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 8 July 1988)

Visitor from Iceland

Iceland Prime Minister Vigdis Finnbogadottir is making an official visit to Germany. The former theatre Intendant is shown the sights at Villa Hammerschmidt, the Bonn President's official residence, by President Richard von Weizsäcker.

(Photo: AP)

Iran's Airbus: technological credibility gap

America, which has always sought to embellish its international commitments with lofty moral claims, has been hard hit by the fatal mistake of shooting down Iranair flight 655.

The United States has been hit by international opinion, and its friends can hardly excuse what its enemies have loudly denounced.

The US Navy's errors of judgement that caused the death of 290 innocent people seem far too serious, as do the possible consequences.

There is an obvious comparison between this and the shooting down of Korean Airlines flight 007 by Soviet fighters five years ago.

It would seem to suggest that there is nothing to choose between the Americans and the Russians in ruthlessness. KAL 007 was shot down over Sakhalin due to a pathological fear of espionage. The captain of the *USS Vincennes* was, in contrast, motivated by sheer fear in a combat zone.

Yet the alarming fact is that US Navy specialists using the latest electronic equipment were unable to distinguish between a bomber and an airliner three times its size.

Washington's conviction that the United States can ensure law and order in the treacherous Gulf by means of superior technology and firepower is even more alarming.

Where shipping lanes and air corridors are as busy as they are in the Gulf, this US belief in the infallibility of military technology was certain sooner or

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■ WORLD AFFAIRS

The Gorbachov gamble pays off — this time

For the time being Mr Gorbachov's gamble has come off. The spectacular Soviet Communist Party conference gave the Kremlin reformer its backing for his policy.

He emerged from the major battle of words in Moscow as the clear victor. Four exciting days of debate made it clear to delegates and to the Soviet public who rules the roost.

Mr Gorbachov led the discussions in a sovereign and self-assured manner. He laid a clear claim to leadership that belied for a while the substantial resistance and not to be underestimated opposition he still faces.

The conference was not the customary self-congratulatory gathering. As a forum for frank and open debate it need have no fear of comparison with party-political conferences in the West.

Yet despite all disputes delegates were agreed that the once promised land of socialism must undergo drastic change if it is not to fall hopelessly behind in the international competition of ideas and systems.

This common worry is, in the final analysis, shared by conservatives and progressives alike and forms the basis of Mr Gorbachov's power.

He represents, as it were, the new middle ground in the Soviet Union, incorporating the common denominator on which wings of the Party are willing and able to agree.

If Yegor Ligachov were defined as a right-winger and Boris Yeltsin as a left-winger, Mikhail Gorbachov must be seen as firmly in the centre.

It is for him as Party leader to dose the necessary innovations in such a way that the standard-bearers of tradition can just about view than as a sensible revision of policy while the advocates of progress can regard them as a milestone in the right direction.

This combination is one every moderniser who is concerned with practical success rather than purity of dogma must set out to accomplish.

Mr Gorbachov, keenly aware of the fate that befell Nikita Khrushchov, is well aware of these limitations, and what has made his career so far so sensational is how he has repeatedly succeeded, in an unusual blend of verve and circumspection, in breaking these bounds and steadily extending his terms of reference.

A "brakeman" such as Mr Ligachov felt obliged in the course of the conference to state that the Party leadership was in no way at odds, while Mr Gromyko had no choice but to look on impassively as his replacement was engineered.

Mr Gorbachov himself clearly aims to take over from the longstanding Soviet Foreign Minister as head of state.

In the forthcoming Presidential form of government there will no longer be a role for the aged grandmaster of Soviet diplomacy. That alone shows who has the stronger battalions in the struggle for power.

Mr Gorbachov is energetically setting about a transformation of the Soviet political system, again adopting a two-fold approach.

He may seek to curb the power of the Party by upgrading the role of the parliaments and their leading representatives, yet at the same time the Party leader is regularly to take on the role of head of state, with new powers both in the Kremlin and at local level.

This division of powers in personal union is surely a contradiction in terms and indicates that Mr Gorbachov is, for the time being at least, engaged in a difficult balancing act.

There are to be no inroads on primacy of the Party, yet more democracy is to be dared. Party and state are to be separated, with the Party keeping its dominant role. Even so, Mr Gorbachov has thrown open a door to change.

He himself, if he were to have himself elected head of state on this basis, would assume unlimited leadership. He would be equal and indeed superior to the US President in controlling both the executive and the sole, ruling party — the legislative.

In reality Mr Gorbachov can here be seen to be striving for total power in the guise of greater democracy. The reform from above he has tried for could then be made even more effectively.

But who can guarantee Soviet citizens that their ruler will always be a man of his stature? The Gorbachov Plan includes safeguards that make provision for this contingency.

Party leaders at local and central government level are in future to be elected from a choice of candidates. The Soviets, or parliaments, are to elect their leaders by secret ballot. Party and state officials are to hold office for a maximum of 10 years.

There can be no doubt that such provisions will establish and extend control mechanisms. But the system will remain a single-party one in which the Communist Party retains its monopoly.

That is what makes this reform of Mr Gorbachov's so extraordinarily touch and go, especially as political changes will at best play a minor role in his success or failure.

His performance will be judged first and foremost in terms of economic breakthrough, and after more than three years in power he has little to offer the Soviet public that is at all encouraging in economic terms.

Joachim Worthmann
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 4 July 1988)

Issues of German reunification and of 'a common house'

A British Conservative told Intra-German Affairs Minister Dorothee Wilms: "when German politicians refer to reunification, some people abroad show signs of nervousness."

Frau Wilms was in London to outline to MPs and members of the British government, including Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, Bonn German policy ideas.

London was her fourth port of call after Washington, Paris and Brussels.

Her aim has been to remind her opposite numbers that the German Question is still open and that, until a peace treaty is signed, the wartime Allies America, Russia, Britain and France retain rights and responsibilities for Berlin and Germany as a whole.

"These (rights and responsibilities) still obtain," she told the Royal Institute of International Affairs, "despite the establishment of formal relations with East Germany by the Western powers and the Federal Republic of Germany and despite the accession of both states in Germany to the United Nations."

No-one was disputing this state of affairs in London, especially as it is reiterated in the 1954 treaty between the Federal Republic and the three Western powers.

But why, Frau Wilms was repeatedly asked, were the Germans rediscovering reunification now, after it had been a mere background issue for so long?

She referred to the repercussions of Soviet reform policy, to the growing interest in historical issues in the Federal Republic and to the clear commitment contained in Basic Law, the 1949 Bonn constitution, and stressed that:

"No-one who aims to surmount the division of Europe and to extend freedom and self-determination to our Eastern neighbours can make an exception of the Germans. They cannot be denied the right to self-determination."

What Bonn had in mind was a European road to German unity. "We are banking," she said, "on the dynamic process that will lead in equal measure to an end of the division of both Germany and Europe."

An important issue raised during her visit was the constant query as to Bonn's assessment of the policy pursued by CPSU general secretary Mikhail Gorbachov and, in this connection, fears that the Germans might, for the sake of their national interest, feel obliged to beat a special path between the East and the West.

Frau Wilms would hear nothing of any such idea. Mr Gorbachov's reference to Europe as a "common house" might be the stuff of which political seduction was made, but:

"It is aimed at Western Europe, and mainly at us Germans, being levelled at us with security policy and maybe national blandishments. Indirectly, of course, it is also directed against the presence of the non-European United States in Continental Europe."

Yet Bonn thinks it would be a mistake not to take up this challenge. But the "common house" of Europe must be a house of freedom and must not be defined only in geographical terms.

It must also be viewed in terms of content, in other words politics, society and culture. "In this sense it also includes the two North American democracies; it is, in short, CSCE Europe."

Fears lest cooperation between the two German states might have an effect on European security were, she said, unfounded. Disarmament and detente were for the two pacts to discuss and were not for negotiation between the Federal Republic and East Germany.

This particularly applied to East Berlin's proposals for a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe.

Walter Ferchländer
(General-Anzeiger, Bonn, 1 July 1988)

Continued from page 1

later to lead to disaster. It was a wonder that the catastrophe took so long to happen. It would be no wonder if it, or something similar, were to recur.

The disaster did more than trigger a shock. It also posed, more urgently than ever, the question of what the US Navy is doing in the Gulf.

President Reagan's answer, that his country had set itself the task of defending peace and freedom of the seas there, may have been in keeping with America's exalted views on the US mission in world affairs, but a reference to the strategic significance of the disputed waters would have been more honest.

After all, 15 per cent of the Western world's oil requirements is still shipped via the Gulf, and the country that controls the Gulf is in a position to control access to half the world's proven petroleum reserves.

This role for the region may be enough for a world power to show the flag. Even in dangerous circumstances. Yet doubts grow as to the US role.

It is too patently motivated by hatred of Khomeini and his bloodthirsty regime. It is too lenient toward Iraq, which has attacked more neutral ships and killed more merchant seamen, including 37 Americans, than Iran.

This partiality discredits the role of the US. What might, with a little goodwill, be seen as a bid to enforce discipline between the fronts now seems to be a campaign of vengeance against Tehran.

This does not help Western interests, and the extent to which they are affected in the Gulf is shown by the presence of five Western European flotillas.

They are all keen to protect their own merchant shipping and to keep open a lifeline of world trade. But, unlike their US naval allies, the Europeans have so far exercised restraint and shown themselves to have strong nerves.

Or is it truer to say that a world power, especially one that is at daggers drawn with Tehran, is bound to come to grief in these troubled waters? In a US Presidential election year the US fleet must be a tempting target for the Iranians.

Eight years ago Ayatollah Khomeini held the US embassy staff hostage in Tehran, leaving President Carter at the mercy of his cynical policy and helping to ensure President Reagan's election.

Will the hate-consumed revolutionary prophet this time send the Republicans packing with his policy of pinpricks against the US Navy?

This risk, if no other, ought to persuade President Reagan to reconsider his strategy in the Gulf. Not that he has many options. The most promising one is still that of joining forces with the other superpower. A start was made with last summer's joint UN resolution intended to eliminate the trouble spot in this crisis area. But Iraq and Iran have so far refused to come to ceasefire terms.

Might an increase in US-Soviet pressure work wonders and bring about peace? Washington must make the attempt even though it may be reluctant to share influence in what are felt to be Western waters.

The alternative would be to maintain a course fraught with danger that could only plunge America into further tragedies and further undermine its claim to moral leadership.

Dieter Buhl
(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 8 July 1988)

The German Tribune

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■ HOME AFFAIRS

A Land Premier with his back to the wall . . .

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

This year could turn out to be a fateful one for Lower Saxon Premier Ernst Albrecht. It's his 13th in office.

Albrecht is fighting on all fronts and seems unlikely to get through the fray without taking some unpleasant knocks.

In Bonn he is trying to get fairer compensatory payment from Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the CDU senior echelons for the almost unbearable strains the Bonn government's tax reforms are putting on the poorer *Länder*.

But the CSU and its chairman, Franz Josef Strauss, as well as the FDP will have to have their say before any coalition agreement can be reached.

Back in Lower Saxony's administrative capital, Hanover, Albrecht has to cope with some home-made muckraking.

A former PR manager for the CDU and close friend of Albrecht and other senior CDU politicians in Lower Saxony, Ladislaus Maria von Rath, has claimed the CDU asked him to act as a middleman to buy shares in a casino back in the 1970s.

Rath, now a real estate broker living in Florida, maintained that the CDU originally wanted to make its approval of a Casino Act in the state parliament dependent on the success of this transaction. Albrecht, said Rath, was one of the key figures in the whole affair.

Even if the accusations prove groundless, it wil be difficult to scrape off the muck. Some always sticks.

Ernst Albrecht took over the premiership in Lower Saxony in February 1976. His former boyish smile has disappeared. He has visibly matured and aged.

His dream of dragging Lower Saxony out of its economic backwardness and making it as rich as Baden-Württemberg or at least Hesse was no more than a fantasy.

The threat of provincial bankruptcy, which has loomed since the mid-80s, has cut the more jovial features out of his face.

His expression today reflects deep concern, disappointment and growing bitterness.

Albrecht resembles the captain of a football team which has to win if it wants to get into the next round — the next state election in Lower Saxony in 1990.

Lower Saxony's SPD, led by Gerhard Schröder, which together with the Greens has only one seat less than the CDU and FDP coalition in the Lower Saxony state assembly, senses its chances.

Albrecht and his party colleagues know that they needn't bother to run for office at all if the price of Bonn's tax reform is Lower Saxony's financial ruin and if there is any truth to Rath's accusations.

At the moment things don't look too bad for Albrecht himself in this respect.

Albrecht began his political career in Hanover in 1970 after working in the European Community headquarters in Brussels.

Some aspects of what is already being referred to as the "casino affair" will have to be clarified before Albrecht can move out of the firing line.

Letters written to Rath and sent to America by Albrecht's wife underline how close the relationship was between Rath and the Albrechts.

What is more, it is still a mystery how Albrecht managed to secure a majority in the state assembly despite the fact that the SPD and the FDP had more seats than the CDU and there was an SPD-FDP coalition government at the time.

However, as Albrecht was still in Brussels when, according to Rath's claims, the CDU wanted to buy casino shares it looks as if he is out of the woods.

Although Rath initially maintained that Albrecht had given his express approval to the whole deal he later admitted in a TV interview that Albrecht had mumbled "OK, why not?" in the presence of the then CDU business manager Dieter Hassengier.

However, a lot of wiping has yet to be done before the slates are clean.

The problem of sorting out Lower Saxony's financial problems is an equally tough challenge.

Albrecht cannot afford to sacrifice his state's interests on the altar of Bonn's tax reform plans.

Both Albrecht and his Finance Minister, Birgit Breuel, realised at an early stage that they would be unable to pay for the tax reform without some kind of substantial compensation from the Federal Government.

Lower Saxony is already financing its DM28bn budget with the help of over DM3bn of debt.

The loss of revenue envisaged by the tax reform would add a further DM1.2bn to the debt burden. Both the state government and the state parliament would have little room to manoeuvre.

Prompted by Frau Breuel, Albrecht developed his plan to ask the government in Bonn to foot half of the social security costs bill. This plan was also backed by the poor SPD *Länder*.

Chancellor Kohl more or less ignored the idea in the hope that it might then go away.

Bonn Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg rejected it, even though he comes from a poor *Land* himself (Schleswig-Holstein).

The rich states in southern Germany objected to the plan or, as in the case of Bavaria's Premier Franz Josef Strauss, derisively claimed that the governments of the nothern states simply don't know how to handle money.

Albrecht's second plan, based on an idea developed by Baden-Württemberg Premier Lothar Späth, suggests giving the "alliance of the poor" annual structural assistance amounting to roughly DM3bn to get these states back on their own two feet.

There is no majority for the proposal in the CDU presidium, but the final decision has yet to be taken.

The Bonn coalition must realise that Albrecht stands with his back to the wall and is therefore determined to thwart the tax reform bill in the Bundesrat if he does not receive some kind of compensation.

Albrecht wants the structural aid idea to become reality as soon as possible. Otherwise, he will back the Social Democrats in the Bundesrat and block the government's plans.

Any other course of action would have a detrimental effect on his image and be interpreted as a sign of weakness.


Growing bitterness . . . Ernst Albrecht (Photo: Poly-Press)

As the 1990 state election draws nearer Albrecht is fully aware of what is at stake.

He knows that he has the backing of his coalition parter, the FDP, as well as of the leading members of his party in Lower Saxony.

There is growing unrest at grass roots level in the CDU there. The mayor of Gifhorn, Helmut Kuhlmann, called upon Albrecht not to let himself be dragged into the downward trend caused by the goverment in Bonn.

Lower Saxony's Finance Minister, Birgit Breuel, is reputed to have said that Albrecht and his cabinet would be inundated with letters of thanks from CDU and CSU supporters from all over the country if they prevent the Bonn government's tax reform from getting through the Bundesrat. Albrecht probably shares this view.

Hans-Peter Sattler
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 1 July 1988)

. . . and a finance minister with his as well

Bonn Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg is not in the best state of mind.

During the final Bundestag discussion of the ill-fated tax reform plans elaborated by Chancellor Kohl's government Stoltenberg seemed irritable, hurt and incompetent, looking a little like the slave of a policy he basically rejects.

Stoltenberg, from the northern state of Schleswig-Holstein, has the reputation as being a cool and level-headed financial expert. He was appointed Finance Minister in Bonn in 1982.

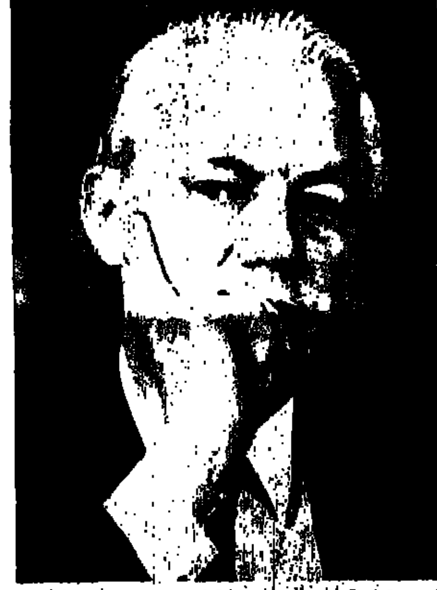
Even non-conservative politicians felt that he was the right man for the job and would be able to sort out budget problems and persuade people to exercise greater thrift.

Following the announcement of the members of the Chancellor Kohl's first government one sarcastic observer described Stoltenberg as the "only professional actor in a group of amateur players." This image was soon tarnished.

CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss described Stoltenberg as an *Erbsenzähler* ("a counter of peas"), an insult meant to indicate that he had the qualities of a senior accountant rather than those of a successful Finance Minister.

In many cases, his policies boiled down to austerity for the sake of austerity. He often made cuts in the wrong places. As Strauss added at a later stage, you can "save a state to death".

Admittedly, Stoltenberg has not done this. On the contrary, he has been forced to run up huge debts — much higher than those of his predecessors in office and in blatant contrast to prior announcements of debt reduction.


Problems, problems . . . Gerhard Stoltenberg. (Photo: Sven Simon)

In order to piece together the federal budgets he has had to resort to means which he loudly criticised during his years as financial spokesman for the opposition, for example, the transfer of Bundesbank profits or of the revenue of the Federal Post Office and Federal Railways revenue to the Federal Government.

Following the formation of Chancellor Kohl's government in 1987 at the latest Stoltenberg's public popularity was clearly waning.

Before reappointing Stoltenberg as Finance Minister, Chancellor Kohl asked Strauss whether he wanted the job. The amused CSU leader turned down the "high honour".

Of course, Stoltenberg cannot be made solely accountable for the tax reform flop. In fact, many experts feel that he was not the driving force behind the proposals.

Nevertheless, he is responsible for major cornerstones and many of the grandiose proclamations associated with this "achievement of the century."

He all too obviously failed to appreciate the major financial problems of the future, miscalculating the financial commitments to the European Community and understimating the financial uncertainties of the unemployment and pension insurance schemes.

Gerhard Stoltenberg's political career in Bonn would seem to be drawing to a close.

His ill-fated activities as Finance Minister in Bonn were compounded by the Barschel scandal in Schleswig-Holstein, where Stoltenberg is chairman of the CDU.

After all, Uwe Barschel was Stoltenberg's protégé and the CDU in Schleswig-Holstein is still led by Stoltenberg.

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■ SECRETARY-GENERALS OF NATO

Carrington 'humorous'; Spaak 'strong'; Brosio 'skilful'

In this article for the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Günther Gillessen looks at the personalities — and the strengths and weaknesses — of the men who have been secretary-general of Nato.

Six men served before Manfred Wörner as Nato secretary-general: two Britons, a Belgian, an Italian and two Dutchmen.

The strongest political personality among them was Paul Henri Spaak. Others who made strong impacts were Manlio Brosio, Peter Carrington and, in the earlier years of his long tenure, Joseph Luns.

The secretary-general of Nato has a dual role. He chairs the two Ministerial committees in which members of the pact arrive at fundamental decisions:

- the North Atlantic Council, in which Foreign Ministers, and occasionally heads of government, agree on foreign policy issues;
- and the Defence Planning Committee, on which Defence Ministers serve.

He also chairs bodies that might be described as subordinate to or sub-committees of the two Councils of Ministers.

They are the Standing Nato Council of ambassadors of all member-countries, which meets at least once a week, and the Nuclear Affairs Committee and the Nuclear Planning Group.

In his second role the secretary-general heads a civilian agency, Nato's international secretariat, with departments of political affairs, defence planning, logistics, research and the environment, and a staff of over 1,000.

The secretary-general's position in the Council is powerful when he is able to find a consensus. Agreement by the others is the basis of his power.

This testifies to the pragmatic Anglo-American outlook that envisaged Nato remaining a voluntary association of sovereign nations.

No government was to be overruled, which was why there had to be an authority keen to find a consensus: the secretary-general, chairing the Ministerial committees as first among his peers.

Several had previously been party leaders. All had served as Cabinet Ministers, four as Foreign Ministers: Stikker (1961-64) and Luns (1971-84) of Holland, Spaak (1957-61) of Belgium and Carrington (1984-88) of Britain.

Two had served only briefly as Ministers but had extensive specialist experience. The first Nato secretary-general Lord Ismay (1952-57) was a general, World War II liaison officer between the three services and linchpin military member of Churchill's staff.

No. 4, Italian lawyer Manlio Brosio (1964-71), was general secretary of the Italian Liberals at the war's end, Defence Minister in the early post-war period, then Italian ambassador in Moscow, London, Washington and Paris.

Ismay was an efficient organiser but not enough of a politician. His "strength" lay mainly in having been Churchill's man and in Britain and the United States having been the founders and initial mainstays of the North Atlantic pact.

His appointment was in keeping with the original power-sharing arrangement in Nato, with America claiming the military, Britain the political leadership and France providing Nato headquarters (in Paris and Fontainebleau).

Stikker was a businessman who worked in the Dutch resistance during the war. He then helped found the liberal-conservative People's Party for Freedom and Democracy. In the crisis years of the early 1960s he advocated British membership of the European Community and a Nato nuclear force, which ran counter to the policy of General de Gaulle and of President Kennedy, who undertook a revision of US nuclear policy.

He was seriously ill and served as Nato secretary-general for only a few years, and then only intermittently.

The other four made a stronger impression. M. Spaak was a larger-than-life Socialist, a Foreign Minister in several pre- and post-war Belgian governments, a three-time Prime Minister, a prime mover in setting up Benelux, the Council of Europe and the European Coal and Steel Community and in planning a European Defence Community.

In him Nato chose a secretary-general intent on a greater degree of integration. He resigned after his first four-year term, disappointed with de Gaulle, British opposition and the special relationship between France and Germany.

As regards the secretary-general's political mandate the Nato charter says only that he is entitled to name topics for consultation. He may table any topic he feels needs discussing. This authority has enabled Nato to adjust to new situations.

Each and every issue within or, importantly, outside Nato territory or the initially acknowledged tasks of a defensive alliance can be tabled.

The Standing Nato Council has thus served as a clearing house for all aspects of member-countries' foreign policy, especially during the tenure of the three following incumbents.

Luns served longest, 12 years. There are no limits to length of service. That proved problematic in his later years, once he had forfeited his Dutch political backing.

He never did establish a working relationship with French policy toward Nato. He sought to rely on German support, but that wasn't enough, especially as Helmut Schmidt thought less highly of him.

That was not just due to Herr Schmidt's impatience. In many ways he had only himself to blame. He had no qualms about acting the fool to draw attention to the invariably unsatisfactory state of the alliance.

In private conversation he was a serious man and his pertinent remarks were based on sound common sense. But he wasn't given to poring over files and some saw him as "lazy."

His earlier accomplishments were overclouded by his reluctance to hand over the post to someone else once the time had come for him to quit.

His predecessor Brosio and his successor Carrington were held in high esteem when they left Nato. Many connoisseurs feel Brosio was the most important and most successful secretary-general Nato has ever had.

With one Italian government falling and being succeeded by the next he could rely on little domestic support, but the influence he exerted was based on his personal approach.

He was a clear thinker and a hard worker, a disciplined man who pored over his files, painstakingly prepared for all sessions, sought his ambassadors' advice, was a skilful diplomat and a virtuoso as secretary-general.

He was also an endearing personality, educated, urbane, loyal, level-headed, tactful, a "wise man and a grand seigneur," as one of his associates described him.

He knew his Europe, the Europe of Latin and Germanic nations, and, as a former Italian ambassador in Washington, he was conversant with the Americans too.

His most important mode of leadership was the talks he held with Nato ambassadors at lunchtime on Tuesday, the day on which they conferred.

His owed his power to the efficient way in which he worked, to his devotion to duty, to his tact and to the sovereignty of his judgement. They earned him confidence and respect on all sides.


Number seven . . . Manfred Wörner. (Photos: AP)

The North Atlantic Council sees Lord Carrington's tenure in a similar light.

He is generally felt to have been "more brilliant than Brosio," by which his admirers presumably mean less bureaucratically methodical, swifter and more expressive.

A British secretary-general *has the* advantage of being on home ground languagewise in Nato. Lord Carrington succeeded in chairing meetings with a rod of silk and a dash of humour at times verging on cordial irony.

He was admired for the noblesse of his chairmanship and the care he took not to ride roughshod over anyone, let alone insult them.

The same was said of Brosio, except that Lord Carrington, with his Anglo-Saxon outlook, was more attentive to global trends than to Continental developments.

He also thought in terms of naval power, in which he was on common ground with the Americans.

But he lacked Brosio's familiarity with the nations of Continental Europe. Brosio was keenly aware of their variety and the way in which they complemented each other — and the Americans.

Günther Gillessen
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 July 1988)

■ POLITICS

A general in the Bundestag

A general serving in the Luftwaffe has become an MP in the Bonn Bundestag. Manfred Opel, a Social Democrat from Schleswig-Holstein, takes the place of one of two SPD members who resigned on being appointed to the Cabinet of Björn Engholm in Kiel.

(Under the German proportional-representation system, a by-election was not needed. General Opel was the next name on the party list. The other new MP is a Hamburg journalist, Cornelie Sonntag).

The leader of the SPD faction in Bonn, Hans-Jochen Vogel, made special reference to the new MP and his job. And he was right to emphasise the unusual nature of the occasion. For 125 years the Social Democrats have usually looked with a touch of suspicion at the armed forces.

Yet, now they have a serving general in their Bundestag ranks. General Opel, 50, is by political standards still a young man. He could help to shape SPD views on defence and security for many years.

A Bayreuth-born brigadier-general, he enlisted in the Luftwaffe in 1958 and has gained a number of qualifications over the past 30 years in the armed forces.

He is an engineering graduate of the Luftwaffe Academy and the aerospace department of Munich University of Technology. As a scholarship-holder of the *Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes* he took an MA in international relations at Boston University.


Soldier and Social Democrat . . . Manfred Opel.

He knows the Defence Ministry as he once was personal assistant to the former Defence Ministry state secretary Dr Siegfried Mann, who is now general manager of the BDI, or Confederation of German Industry.

He is also experienced in service life, having last served as commanding officer of a supply regiment.

He knows his Nato too, at one stage having headed the department of strategic planning at the North Atlantic pact's international military staff HQ in Brussels.

He last worked in arms procurement for the Luftwaffe. He has been a Social Democrat since 1968, a year of student unrest. But he left it to others to demonstrate, preferring as a level-headed politically-minded man to join the party.

Friends now see him as sharing the views of former Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He sees himself as one of the more conservative Social Democrats who realise that a country owes much, if not most, of its power to its armed forces.

He sees the Harmel Report, compiled for Nato by the Belgian Foreign Minister in 1968, as the right approach to East-West rapprochement.

Not for nothing has he, jointly with a Bonn journalist, written a book justifying the December 1979 "dual-track" (deploy and negotiate) Nato nuclear policy decision.

He joins the Bundestag as one of two Social Democrats who replace MPs who have joined Björn Engholm's SPD Cabinet in Schleswig-Holstein.

The two outgoing MPs are Heide Simonis and Günter Jansen.

Rüdiger Moniac
(Die Welt, Bonn, 15 June 1988)

■ JUSTICE

Tight security as hijacking trial gets under way

The trial of Mohamad Ali Hamadei has opened in Frankfurt. The 24-year-old from the Lebanon is accused of hijacking, kidnapping and of explosives offences.

The preparations for the trial are almost unprecedented in German legal history.

The Third Court Division (Juvenile Court) process, expected to take at least 17 days, is behind bullet-proof glass in a specially constructed room at Frankfurt-Preungesheim prison.

The electronic gadgets and tight security precautions cost over DM10m, a figure comparable with the amount invested in the special Stuttgart-Stammheim court for the trial of German terrorists in the 1970s.

A hundred journalists from the USA, Britain, France, Switzerland, Austria and Germany as well as 80 members of the public are being admitted.

The public prosecutor claims that, together with his accomplice, Izz-al-Dine, Hamadei hijacked a TWA airliner on its way from Athens to Rome in June 1985.

The hijacking of the 153 passengers and crew members ended with the murder of the US marine, Robert Stethem.

Hamadei's defence counsel, however, is convinced that it can prove that he was not on board the hijacked aircraft.

If this is true, Hamadei (the court and the public prosecutor did not adopt the spelling variant "Hamadi" used during the trial earlier this year of Ali Mohamad's 29-year-old brother Abbas in Düsseldorf) may only be convicted on the explosives charges.

When Hamadei was arrested at Frankfurt airport on 13 January, 1987, he was in possession of four bottles of highly explosive methyl nitrate. He has since been in remand prison.

The prosecution allege that Hamadei was trying to smuggle the nine litres of liquid explosives into Germany in Italian wine bottles.

If Hamadei is innocent, however, why were the two German businessmen, Rudolf Cordes and Alfred Schmidt, abducted by the pro-Iranian Hisbollah, (Party of God) just four and eight days respectively after his arrest?

Even though Schmidt was released in September 1987 the abduction of these two hostages is clearly connected with the alleged key figure in the TWA skyjacking trial in Frankfurt.

Cordes, who has been in the hands of the Shi'ite Hisbollah for almost one-and-a-half years, is the last means the religious fanatics have of exerting pressure to get the release of Hamadei.

The Minister of State in the Chancellor's Office in Bonn, Wolfgang Schäuble, has emphasised that, if there is a verdict of guilty, the full weight of the law would be brought to bear.

The government would not let itself be blackmailed. But Bonn has already given way once. So as not to endanger the life of Cordes, it decided against extraditing Hamadei to the USA.

This is only a secondary aspect for the court case in Frankfurt, which has to clarify two decisive questions: Is Hamadei one of the two hijackers? And: Is Hamadei, who according to official documents was born in the Palestinian Bourj el Barajne camp in the Lebanon on 13 June, 1964, really as young as he claims to be?

Ali Mohamad Hamadei legally entered Germany to visit his married brother, Abbas, in the Saar region in 1982. He withdrew his application for political asylum there in October 1984 and was then flown back to the Lebanon at the expense of the German authorities shortly afterwards.

During his testimony as a witness in the Düsseldorf trial against his brother, who was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment on the charge of coercion of constitutional organs (kidnapping) and offending against the explosives law, he surprised everyone by announcing that he was born in July 1968.

Was this a trick by the man who had already been held in remand prison for over a year and has a pretty good command of the German language to try and obtain the greater leniency of juvenile law (maximum penalty, even for murder: 10 years)?

If Hamadei was, in fact, born in 1968 this means that he was not even 17 years old, and thus a juvenile, at the time of the hijacking. Even his brother Abbas, however, confirmed that he was born in 1964.

A further inconsistency with his new claim is his former relationship with a woman from Saarlouis he met in 1983.

Shortly before their daughter, who the mother claims is the "spitting image" of the father, was born Hamadei wanted to marry his then 17-year-old girlfriend. She refused.

As it was impossible to dispel all the doubts about his age prior to the court case the proceedings are being held in a juvenile court, although a verdict can be passed on the basis of adult law provisions.

An anthropological expertise designed to settle the dispute once and for all was presented to the court by Hamadei's defence counsel — the two defending counsels from Frankfurt appointed by the court, Gabriele Steck-Bromme and Hans-Burkhardt Steck, and the counsel of Hamadei's choice, Leonore Gottschalk-Soelger — at the beginning of court proceedings.

The expertise examines inter alia Hamadei's growth of hair and the degree of dental attrition to determine his true age.

Hamadei, who appeared in the Düsseldorf trial in January with a dark beard, will be clean shaven in Frankfurt.

On the photographs taken by the police shortly after his arrest one-and-a-half years ago he had a moustache; These photos will probably remain the most recent ones, since Hamadei has refused to allow two TV camera teams and a press photographer to take a photo of him in the witness box behind the bulletproof glass screen.

According to the over 50-page indictment Hamadei is a fanatic, cold-blooded, brutal and dangerous terrorist. The kidnappers of Cordes and Schmidt call him a "holy warrior" and a "hero".

Hamadei was one of 11 children in the Hamadei family. As a Shi'ite Moslem, Khomeini supporter, and, since 1984, member of the fundamentalist Islamic Hisbollah movement, the indictment claims Hamadei and the still wanted Izz-al-Dine hijacked the TWA aircraft on its flight from Athens to Rome by force on 14 June, 1985.


Holy warrior Hamadei (Photo: dpa)

The hijackers wanted to use the Boeing 727, which was redirected to fly to Beirut, to blackmail the release of about 700 Shi'ites imprisoned in Israel.

After forcing the authorities to refuel the aircraft in Beirut the two hijackers, 145 passengers and eight members of crew flew to Algiers and back to Beirut again the same night.

The odyssey was repeated several hours later, the same Beirut-Algiers-Beirut "round trip".

Some time before the first touchdown in the Lebanese capital US marine Stethem was murdered.

Following a dispute with flight control staff, the charge runs, the terrorists dragged the bound and blindfolded marine to the open front hatch and shot him in the head at close range. They then threw his body onto the runway, where he died a short while later.

The remaining 152 hostages were not released and allowed to travel back to Germany via Damascus until 16 days after the hijacking began.

Since then there has been an international warrant for the arrest of the two hijackers.

A good one-and-a-half years after the hijacking Mohamad Ali Hamadei was arrested at Frankfurt airport on 13 June, 1987, in possession of liquid explosives concealed in wine bottles.

The BKA (equivalent to the FBI or the CID) discovered that the liquid explosives were destined for attacks by Iranian extremists in France as well as for a special depot in the German Saarland.

The police obtained a great deal of information from a notebook they found in the pocket of Mohamad Ali's brother Abbas when he was arrested at Frankfurt airport on 26 January, 1987.

After seeing Mohamad Ali Hamadei's photograph in the media the passengers of the hijacked TWA aircraft informed the police that they were convinced that Hamadei was the hijacker who murdered the US marine.

The tug of war over the defendant, a member of the powerful Hamadei clan in Beirut, whose brother, Abdul Hadi Hamadei is allegedly the head of the Beirut security service of the Hisbollah and responsible for organising the kidnapping of Cordes and Schmidt, will now begin.

So as not to unnecessarily endanger their lives, Bonn and Washington agreed not to extradite Hamadei to the USA.

This, however, was made conditional on the fact that Hamadei should not only be tried on the charge of offending against the explosives law, but also on the charge of murder and hijacking.

The result of investigations by Ger-

Continued on page 6

■ UNEMPLOYMENT

Step up public-works programme and create jobs, government urged

A Protestant clergyman wants the government to increase public spending on projects to alleviate long-term unemployment — much like happened after the war when refugees from various parts of war-torn Europe were helped under an arrangement called *Lastenausgleich* (equalisation of burdens). Bishop Ulrich Wilckens, of Lübeck, also thinks that jobs should be created by reducing the length of the working week with, for people earning above a certain amount, an equivalent reduction in pay. More than 670,000 people in Germany have been out of work for more than a year, seven times more than in 1980. Half have been out of work for longer than two years. Concern is increasing about the effects on the mental and physical health of the long-term unemployed and their families. Renate Faerber-Husemann, writing in the Hamburg Sunday paper, the *Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt*, says there are many initiatives aimed at helping, but these groups often have difficulty reaching the people who need their help most of all. Faerber-Husemann looks at the increasing social cost of prolonged unemployment and at some possible solutions.

Suburban homes are having their doorbells rung more and more frequently by people asking if they can repair cane furniture, tidy up the garden or clear out the attic.

The person at the door is usually male, over 40 and neatly dressed. He looks anxious, expecting a refusal. His problem is called long-term unemployment.

If an advertisement is placed in a newspaper for a charwoman, dozens of women reply. Many respondents are divorced with small children. They have little hope of getting a job and are dependent on social security.

The plight of the long-term self-employed is often expressed by people themselves affected. There are often discussion workshops in Bonn and at these, unemployed people who are, perhaps, active in initiative groups, talk.

But these are the ones who have, through their activity, been able to resist the morale-sapping pressure of having no work. Most of them are around 50.

Their most serious worry is that their children, who might have written 20 or 30 applications, will grow up unemployed.

These parents have read in the newspapers that there is no better protection against unemployment than career training.

Then fathers read that mobility is the way to salvation. So many from the not so affluent regions in the north get the idea of moving to the south.

Frightful accommodation prices, expensive and tiring weekend trips home, the separation from the family and the isolation of working in a city where they don't live quickly showed men prepared to be mobile that this could not be the solution to their problem.

The Protestant Bishop of Lübeck, Ulrich Wilckens, has compared the plight of the long-term unemployed with that of the refugees and displaced persons after 1945.

At a public hearing of the employment and social services committee of the Bundestag, he appealed to Bundestag members to distribute the burdens equally as was done in the first days of the Federal Republic.

For these unemployed, through no fault of their own, are uprooted from the living circumstances to which they were accustomed. The Bishop said: "Citizens who have secure jobs must learn that they are also involved in the unemployment problem." A memorandum from the Protestant Church about long-term unemployment underlined a possible solution.

It was suggested that through increased public spending new job possibilities would be opened up in environmental protection, transport, city renewal and health facilities.

There are about 670,000 long-term unemployed. A half of them have been without a job for more than two years, and an increasing percentage longer than four years.

DGB, the German Trades Union Confederation, estimates that the figure is much higher because since 1984 the statistics have been kept according to a different method.

Men and women who get work no matter for how short a time are no longer included in the long-term unemployed figures but among the statistics covering the recurrent unemployed.

Because of this the true figure is estimated to be about 15 per cent higher. By comparison with today's figure, there were about 100,000 people unemployed for more than a year in 1980.There are a number of reasons for this frightful increase. Anyone who has the choice between a young, healthy, qualified worker and a 45-year-old with impaired health and unqualified would not need long to think about whom to employ.

The same situation prevails as regards trainee places. In many companies qualified workers, male and female, are marking time in jobs that are below their capabilities, jobs that used to be done by the semi-skilled or unskilled.

This means that there are fewer jobs available for workers who have difficulty keeping up with the work tempo, or working methods on modern machinery that assume technical knowledge and high concentration.

The same picture emerges for woman. Unskilled office workers are being replaced by computers. Anyone with his eyes open, going through a supermarket or a department store, can see the consequences of rationalisation in trade.

The best that is left to unskilled, elderly women are unprotected jobs where the pay is less than DM440 a month or jobs where they are only on call.

Bishop Wilckens emphasised at the public hearing that behind the 670,000 long-term unemployed statistics there was the fate of 670,000 individuals.

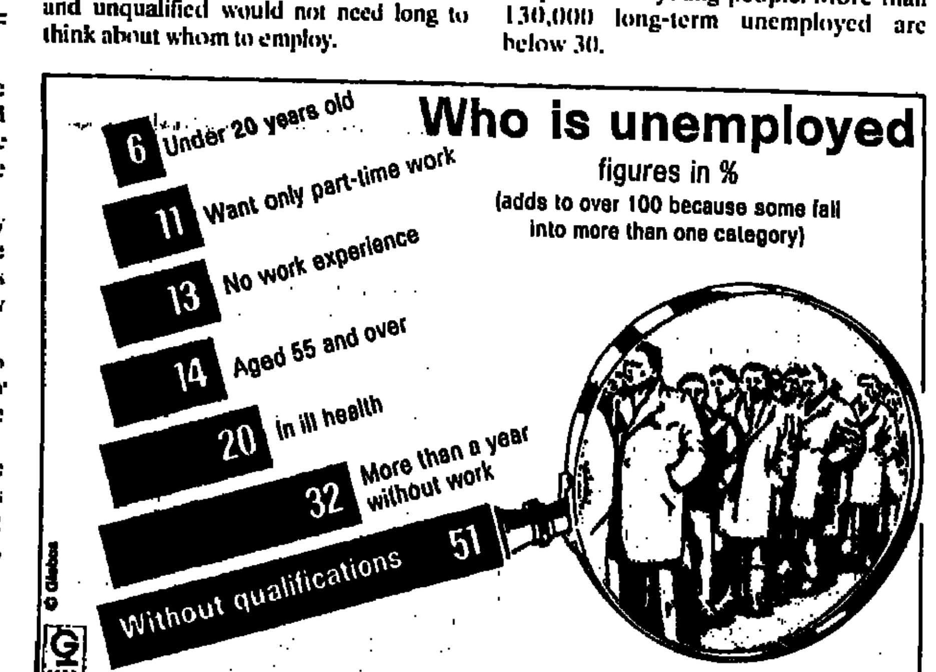
More and more often the long-term unemployed lose their families and join the ranks of those of no fixed abode.

Addressing the state synod of North Rhine-Westphalia the president of the state's Labour Office, Olaf Sund, said: "Being unemployed for a long time often has the same effect as being in prison."

Any number of investigations have confirmed that increasingly people who are unemployed for long periods of time lose their identity. The personality is disturbed.

Many employers and personnel managers mockingly claim that alcoholism, incapacity, lack of self-confidence or aggression to colleagues is the cause of unemployment. In fact these problems are the result of being without a job.

Long-term unemployment is particularly fatal for young people. More than 130,000 long-term unemployed are below 30.



Speaking of their future Sund said: "If young people are denied access to the working world, if at the very beginning of their working lives they have, the feeling that they are to be permanently unskilled and unwanted, this will have consequences long into their working lives with the risk of later unemployment."

It is no consolation for the younger generation or for their elders that seveal prognoses take the view that by the turn of the century there will again be a labour shortage. They need help *today* — and that means work.

But their is little hope that there will be great success in this direction since so many current programmes ignore the labour market.

Women are still learning that even after having gone through the strain of getting qualifications their applications for jobs are just as in vain as they were before.

Further training also does not help men from the problem regions of the North or from the Ruhr, if there is no industry in the area.

Worthwhile work, especially in initiative groups for the unemployed, is still in its infancy. These self-help groups can offer moral support but they cannot offer permanent work.

Then all these self-help organisations have the same problem: it is difficult to get to those who need their help most .

These unemployed suffer alone. They feel inferior. They often feel they are regarded as "idle", as "fakers" or as being unemployed through their own fault.

Dole money for people over 44 is now paid for four years instead of three. Despite this, long-term unemployment is not only demoralising; it often leads to poverty.

Calculations have shown how quickly a family's social benefitincome disappears.

Gerd Muhr, deputy chairman of the German Trades Union Confederation, descibed the consequences by saying: "It is not surprising that the indebtedness of the lower and middle income groups has increased sharply. Many grew up before the period of aggressive consumer advertising and the questionable methods of credit brokers and credit sharks.

"Many get behind with the rent or lose their homes altogther through compulsory auction."

Poverty and social decline affect the family as a whole. Oscar Lafontaine, Prime Minister of the Saar, who has at least done some thinking about the future of labour and the fate of the 2.5 million unemployed in this country, maintains that poverty is already visible in cities.

Every teacher knows what it means when a child cannot take part in a class trip or when it says nothing when asked why it can't go.

An educationalist said: "The child's future hopes are shattered by the father's unemployment."

For this reason Bishop Wilckens has called for a revised form of the equalisation of burdens legislation, as also Lafontaine, who would like to distribute work differently — even if that is through shortening the working week without fully balancing this out in pay.

Parental unemployment affects 1.4 million children directly. Nevertheless because of the shortage of cash essential work (from environmental protection to kindergartens and care for the aged) is neglected.

Olaf Sund said: "We are in danger of getting used to the unusual." He was commenting on labour policies that exhaust themselves in the "belief in the self-healing powers of the economy" and in "pious expressions of intent."

Renate Faerber-Husemann

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 19 June 1988)

Continued from page 5

man and American authorities in this case are contained in the almost 30 files piled up in the court room since 5 July. The indictment names 125 witnesses and five experts.

Kidnapped US citizens originally agreed to act as joint plaintiffs, a promise which led to an extension of the court's interior in the prison complex. It now looks as if they won't be coming.

However, all US television companies and the big newspapers such as the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post* and the *Los Angeles Times* will all cover the trial.

Hamadei's defence counsel, Leonore Gottschalk-Snelger, from Hamburg, is convinced that the defendant can at least be cleared of the most serious charges such as hijacking, kidnapping and murder.

She says he maintains he is innocent and intends to prove it.

Heinrich Halbig

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 July 1988)

■ THE WORKFORCE

The sad case of Jürgen Mau's promotion and subsequent internal withdrawal

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Jürgen Mau has worked as an architect in a large construction company for the past 20 years. He is 58.

Just after he joined the company he was put in charge of the bridge building department. He was not qualified for this job but he got used to the work and brought enthusiasm to it. There were times when he was handling 20 projects all at the same time.

Three years ago he was promoted, against his will, to be chief estimator, because one was needed. From then on he was tied to a desk and had to produce quotations and bring in contracts.

Mau's predecessor had enjoyed the job, but Mau did not. He had the feeling that he could do no right.

If he calculated too exactly this put his colleagues under pressure and they grumbled. If he calculated a job too generously the company did not get contracts.

He was reserved at conferences, although previously he had been a man who did not mince his words.

For industrial psychologists Jürgen Mau is a classic case of a phenomenon which they call "internal withdrawal."

Reinhard Höhn and Fritz Raidt of the academy for management in industry, based in Bad Harzburg, described this phenomenon in 1983 for the first time, a condition when employees distance themselves from their work and which is gaining ground all the time.

Trades unions and employer associations are not particularly interested in "internal withdrawal," but it is given increasing attention by executives in industry.

For innovative firms, particularly, it is an "expensive burden," if their employees withhold their creativity, willingness to do things and initiative.

Winfried Löhnert of the industrial and social science faculty of Cologne University has pursued the subject of mental drop-outs over the past two years, working on his doctorate.

He believes that most workers are "internal drop-outs." Experts are agreed on the reasons why people are hindered from just frankly giving up their jobs.

There is the risk of not being able to find another job and above all the uncertainty about whether a new job would be any better than the old one.

Höhn and Raidt believe that executives are primarily to blame, when so many workers no longer get pleasure from their work.

They chalk up three "deadly sins" against executives; they interfer in areas where their subordinates are competent, they do not make appropriate criticisms and do not take into consideration proposals and ideas made by employees.

Temperamentally West German executives seem to be particularly inclined to errors of this kind. They were far and away the worst in a comparative study involving the USA, Sweden and the Federal Republic, in which the way executives treated their subordinates was examined.

Nevertheless it was observed that a change of attitude was apparent. This is shown by the establishment of the foundation for social change in commerce and industry by the working group for the promotion of partnership in industry, sponsored by 470 companies.

Every year the foundation offers a "Partnership Prize for the creation of model relationships between employers and workers."

Workers who go into "internal professional retirement" take this step consciously. They only do what is absolutely essential and use their energies exclusively not to make mistakes.

They pay more attention to their private lives, frequently take off time for illness and do not defend their traditional areas of responsibility against others.

In discussions they become "yes men." Their lack of criticism does the company no good.

Instead of taking these changes as warning signs, many bosses believe that they have "tamed" an "obstinate employee," who is "rewarded" by promotion.

"Internal withdrawal" is not necessarily an impediment to a career. Enthusiastic colleagues discover that their contribution is not valued and that if they put in less they achieve more.

The result is that "internal withdrawal" spreads like a highly infectious disease.

From these findings Raidt and Höhn have developed training programmes so that executives can understand the signs of "internal withdrawal" and develop an appropriate early warning system.

Efforts of this sort do not always meet with success, for the best training in the world cannot make of an unsuitable executive a competent leader of men and women.

Training cannot deal with the various expectations people have from their working life. This explains why a person who places more importance on a pleasant atmosphere at work does not get excited when an important job is given to an ambitious colleague.

A newcomer, completely without any practical experience but who takes up a new job full of enthusiasm, is more likely to trip up over rigid work methods than a staff member who has not known anything else for years.

The most temperamentally inclined to "internal withdrawal" are people who are very enthusiastic about their work and put a lot into it.

If they are halted by an incompetent boss or a rigid chain of command in the company, this has a worse effect on their performance than on an idle fellow-worker.

It can also be observed that older people have a greater inclination to "internal withdrawal." But currently more and more young people are turning their back on their employers.

The institute for German industry in Cologne maintains that this is due to a change of values. Self-realisation at work is an indisputable part of the quality of their lives for young people, while for the generation before them work was primarily a matter of ensuring their existence. Work must offer more today than just a means of earning one's bread.

From the viewpoint that the danger of "internal withdrawal" is less likely the greater the individual's responsibilities and the less circumscribed their competence, more companies are looking increasingly at ways of getting their employees to participate in the company.

In the car industry, for example, Ford's have for years followed the Japanese example of "Quality circles," in which employees have the opportunity of contributing to the solution of the company's problems way beyond the routine operations of the day.

BMW originally introduced a concept of "learning shops," playing on the workshop idea, to encourage its foreign workers. This concept is now being used to tap the wealth of ideas that the workforce has on the company's operations.

These efforts do not always concern the maintenance of the company's competitiveness, although the trades unions have criticised them as "mental exploitation."

Professor Schanz, professor of business management at Göttingen University, is convinced from a survey that companies also want to promote the personal development and self-realisation of their employees.

Professor Gerd Wiendeck from the institute for industrial and social psychology at Cologne University believes that the idea of "corporate identity" is suitable for getting rid of employee frustration.

"Corporate identity" is a new industry idea that strives to link employees closer to the company, giving them a sense of belonging.

The German subsidiary of the American electronics group Hewlett-Packard has been awarded the Partnership Prize from the working group for the promotion of partnership in industry. The application of "corporate identity" at Hewlett-Packard has resulted in the company having a below-average absentee rate for sickness.

The most pressing rule that is being pursued consistantly at all levels now is: Put your trust in the employee.

Claudia Meyer

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 25 June 1988)

Continued from page 3

In public opinion polls Stoltenberg's popularity has been steadily declining during recent months, much faster on average than in the case of other CDU politicians, with the exception (in the month of June) of Bonn Labour Minister Norbert Blüm.

Rumours about Stoltenberg's possible resignation have been circulating ever since Chancellor Kohl's affront in 1987.

It is difficult to say whether he will in fact resign in the near future.

Chancellor Kohl is known to have a disinclination towards reshuffling the cabinet. He dislikes too much change.

Just like dominos Stoltenberg's replacement could lead to an unwelcome cabinet reshuffle for the Chancellor. The CSU and FDP might start clamouring for even more ministerial posts.

The suggestion that Stoltenberg might be "praised away" to some high international post by the Chancellor looks like mere speculation.

Most of the posts which might be of interest to Stoltenberg are already filled.

The managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Camdessus, for example, has only just been reappointed, and the president of the World Bank is traditionally an American.

Stoltenberg is unlikely to settle for anything less. Unlike Bonn Economics Minister, Martin Bangemann, who is willing to settle for a minor post in the European Community Commission because he could not become its president.

Jürgen Tuchel

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 2 July 1988)

Incentive: a breakfast at Tiffany's

Breakfast in New York? It is becoming more and more common. And not just for jet setters. The chances are that they are winners of incentive competitions — competitions firms run in efforts to boost productivity.

The incentive travel idea was born in America 25 years ago. Clever marketing managers thought it up to motivate well-paid salesmen to do even more.

Giving presents in kind was not enough and extra cash usually benefited only the tax man.

Managers looked deeper into the problem and came up with the travel idea. It is a growing habit in Germany, so much so that it has become a major part of many travel agencies' business.

Incentive travel is individual and organised to the the smallest detail such as a late-night snack. The amount of business nation-wide is now about DM800 million.

Coffee firms, car manufacturers, computer producers and multinational oil companies offer their employees incentive travel.

Firms pay out between DM2,000 and DM10,000 per person so that their successful employees can play a tuba in the Tyrol or acquire a licence to "drive" an elephant in India.

There is an incentive competition for every incentive trip. Only the winners go. The others have worked harder, too, but that is too bad.

So that the battle for turnover percentages is not forgotten over the year, notices are put out showing the league standings.

The psychological pressure makes sure that salesmen give their best. The company has achieved its goal.

Naturally increased turnover has to cover the cost of travel. There is a rule of thumb which says that companies pay out at the most 10 per cent of the increased turnover.

To increase the sense of belonging, (perhaps) bosses sometimes go on the trip. Identification with the company is increased by having a beer with the boss at the hotel bar. If anyone drinks too much, no-one takes any notice.

From the start some executives make it clear that everything is much more sociable with a drink.

For this purpose the incentive travel organiser can rent a genuine Scottish pub, including girls behind the bar.

The new trend in the incentive travel business is to meet wives halfway. They have looked on such trips with mixed feelings. The family now goes on the trip.

Reiner Reichel

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 26 June 1988)

■ BUSINESS

Rag-trade high flier aims to show just who is Boss

The owners of Hugo Boss, the German men's clothing firm, have hired a designer with an international reputation in a bid to capture a bigger slice of the upper end of the international market. Joop Fashions, due to launch it first product next year, is being run separately from Boss. Ralf Neubauer looks at the new partnership for the *Stuttgarter Nachrichten*.

Jochen and Uwe Holy, the bosses of Hugo Boss, the men's clothing firm, have made an international reputation acclaim with their stylish jackets and suits.

Even in countries where "made in Germany" doesn't mean much in this field, Boss has a distinctly up-market image. As a result, the export business is looking even healthier than the domestic.

Off-the-peg men's wear has earned the Holy brothers and their shareholders big profits. Sales have increased by at least 10 per cent a year — which means that, almost by definition, the label is becoming less "exclusive".

No-one at the firm's Metzingen (near Stuttgart) head office would put it quite that way. But the management duo are nevertheless taking steps to do something about it.

"On a strictly private basis," as Jochen Holy is at pains to emphasise, he and his brother have made sure of the services of Hamburg fashion designer Wolfgang Joop.

Joop has been hailed by the *New York Times* as the only German designer with the ability to create a style of his own.

Together with Joop the Holy brothers plan to create a new name in international fashion, a marque far more exclusive — and more expensive — than Boss.

Designer fashion is the new buzzword. It stands, in this case, for men's wear designed off the peg by a well-known fashion designer.

Joop, 43, can certainly claim to be a well-known designer. He made his first international headlines in 1978 with a fur collection.

In spring 1982 he presented his first off-the-peg collection of women's fashions.

Jan-Erik Mullikas, managing partner of Artur A. Erlhoff, a small but exclusive women's wear manufacturer in Ellerau, near Hamburg, hired the services of Joop, a creative designer with a mind very much of his own.

Mullikas now claims to have made Joop what he is "from scratch." Their relationship certainly seems to have developed to the benefit of both.

In 1984 Joop was the first German for 12 years to be awarded the Golden Spinning Wheel by the European Silk Commission, and the Joop collections, manufactured and marketed by Erlhoff, were highly rated.



Creative ability praised . . . designer Joop. (Photo: teutopress)



Looking at the top of the market . . . Jochen Holy. (Photo: Horst Rudel/STZ)

Now, six-and-a-half years later, they are no longer in business together. Mullikas, embittered, attributes the breach first and foremost to Joop's "so-called friends."

It is easy to guess who he means. Jochen Holy, for instance, has known Joop for years. "We meet at fashion shows. He's an incredibly good draughtsman and amazingly creative," Holy says.

They planned to join forces in launching a men's wear collection several years ago, but nothing came of the idea. It has now succeeded, partly through Herbert Frommen, a man Joop describes as "my personal partner."

Frommen is general manager of Lancaster, the Wiesbaden cosmetics firm, a subsidiary of the British Beecham group.

In a toughly contested market Frommen, a hard-nosed marketing man, has made a success of the Jil Sander and Davidoff brand-name perfumes.

He is a partner in the Joop Parfüm GmbH, set up in May 1987, which grossed DM25m in turnover in its first year's trading. The name Joop is clearly a licence to print money.

Frommen is confident their latest venture, Joop Fashion GmbH, will be no less successful.

He and Joop each hold 25 per cent of the DM200,000 capital. Windsor, the Bielefeld clothing manufacturers, hold the remainder.

The Holy brothers took over Windsor at the end of 1982, but as a privately-owned company. "Windsor," says Jochen Holy, "has nothing whatever to do with the Hugo Boss AG."

Joop Fashion is to launch its first collections, of men's and women's wear, in

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

autumn 1989. Managers Herbert Frommen and Rolf Schaal, the managing director of Windsor, are aiming at DM100m in annual turnover.

They are busy working on a strategic concept designed to ensure they reach this ambitious target. Joop Fashion collections are to be a little less exclusive, and above all less expensive, than Erlhoff.

"We plan to manufacture in bulk, so we can afford to sell at lower prices," Schaal explains. Besides, major initial investment is unnecessary. Windsor will be making up the first collections.

Joop is all in favour of bringing his fashions within reach of a wider range of consumers. "I want to make clothes for a wider public. Fashion must be democratic. There could be no better public relations than for young people to be able to afford Joop-designed clothes," he says.

So much for the views of Wolfgang Joop, the former student of advertising psychology. But he has to admit, on closer questioning, that his clothes will probably always be too expensive for the general public.

The Holy brothers are happy with the idea. Jochen Holy says the Joop line will not compete directly with either Windsor or Boss. Joop fashions will sell at much higher prices.

Windsor and Boss are brand-name products aimed at different and distinctive markets. Windsor jackets and suits are classic, whereas Boss men's wear is more casual in style.

Besides, Windsor is a cut above Boss in both quality and price. Jochen Holy is at pains to emphasise these distinctions, partly to counter criticism levelled at him and his brother by Boss shareholders.

The three brand names of men's wear with which the brothers are associated do indeed differ, but the more well-to-do Boss clientele might well soon switch allegiance to Joop in order to be a cut above the rest.

The four Joop Fashion shareholders are certainly convinced the new firm will make the grade. This is how Jochen Holy sees it:

"Joop's contribution is his name and his creative flair. We have the manufacturing know-how. Herbert Frommen is a top-rank marketing manager."

What is more, the "chemistry" is right. The partners have absolute confidence in each other, Holy says. He was particularly keen for Joop to share entrepreneurial responsibility.

Joop needed organising — and seems to have realised the fact since, as he says: "We want to set up a joint business, not just a casual relationship such as trading in licences."

Joop, an art-lover and keen cook, does not feel his creative flair is in any way inhibited by this firm business relationship with the Holy brothers.

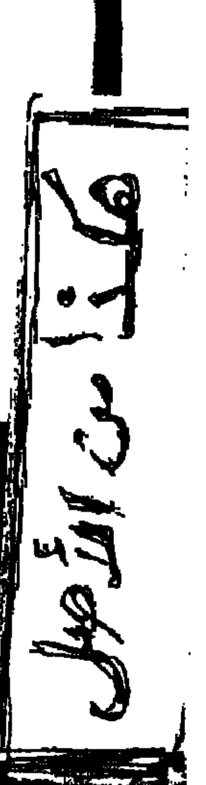
He will hear nothing of the "market-orientated fashion" concept and says: "I am just Joop and I do what I feel and think."

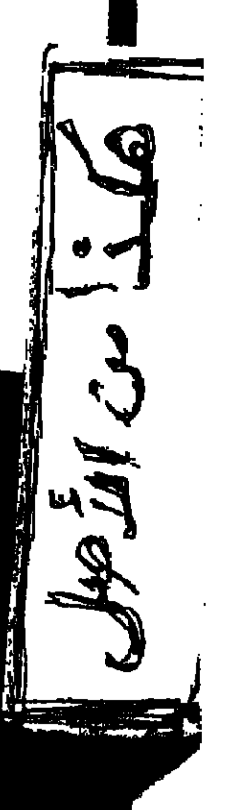
The aim of the exercise is, when all is said and done, to market the Joop look, which is a mixture of "classic and contemporary fashion."

Jan-Erik Mullikas is the loser. Parting company with Joop has cost him "a scratch or two."

He has no intention of speaking ill of his former partner but, he says, the whole business smacked of "bigamy"

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■ RESEARCH

Scientists try to find what triggers the supernova

Supernova 1987a was last year's astronomical sensation: Bonn University astrophysicist Wolfgang Kundt invited 40 fellow-scientists from all over the world to compare notes on it at Bad Honnef, near Bonn.

A supernova is a very brilliant nova, or bright "new" star, resulting from an explosion which blows the star's material into space, leaving an expanding cloud of gas.

It is a dying star with its core spent. It collapses and its mass is catapulted into space with a force that surpasses comprehension.

These explosions, the most powerful in the universe, are so enormous that material is sent flying through space at speeds of 1,000km per second over distances of hundreds of light years.

After a supernova explosion neutron stars are often left behind, surrounded by brilliant supernova shells.

This demise of a celestial body can seldom be seen from Earth, but on 23 February 1987 a star suddenly shone more brightly than its entire galaxy in the Magellanic clouds.

They are galaxies in the southern

General-Anzeiger

hemisphere that are the nearest to the Earth and appear to the naked eye to be detached portions of our own galaxy, the Milky Way.

This stroke of good luck, 1987a, has since preoccupied astronomers from Tokyo to Anchorage and from Bonn and Santiago de Chile.

Over the past four centuries only three supernovas have been sighted in our own galaxy. The last one was seen 300 years ago.

The Bad Honnef conference, which was financially supported by the Volkswagen Foundation, dealt with details of how the explosion occurred and what followed it.

Astrophysicists are agreed on the origin of the energy liberated. 1987a identified neutrinos, particles that move at the speed of light, as its source.

Experiments in Japan as soon as the supernova was spotted proved the existence of neutrinos, particles resulting from an explosion that occurred over 100,000 light years from our own planet.

Where experts disagreed was on whether neutrinos were enough to trigger supernovas or other forces were also involved.

The specialists in Bad Honnef, including James Lattimer from Stony Brook and G. Srinivasan from Bangalore, felt magnetic fields and centrifugal forces might, contrary to established scientific opinion, be the main factors.

The core of a dying star at the moment of collapse is perhaps best visualised as a spinning top which, like a ballet dancer pirouetting, turns faster as its mass gains in density.

This rotating core generates a magnetic field that tries to make the surrounding shell rotate too. The result is a powerful whirl of matter round the core, and despite the core's attraction the centrifugal force predominates, catapulting matter hundreds of light years into space.

If this theory, supported by Professor Kundt, is correct we will need to re-examine past ideas on supernova explosions.

"There are many indications," he says, "that such explosions are like splinter bombs and not, as imagined in the past, like a pressure bomb."

Explosive pressure is spread evenly, pushing everything aside, whereas a splinter bomb pushes aside only what is caught by a splinter of matter.

Theories are best measured by the yardstick of reality, but 1987a, sad to say, has yet to prove either theory right.

It has not been under observation for long enough. Analysis of what is left of the supernova can only be expected to indicate which theory comes nearest to the truth in between 30 and 300 years' time.

Theories are still best measured against the yardstick of historic supernovas observed by Tycho Brahe, Keppler and Flamsteed.

"Many facts are better understood in terms of our theory," Professor Kundt says.

If Professor Martin Gaskell from Michigan is right supernovas may occur in our own galaxy more often than once a century.

In his view one occurs in the Milky Way at least once a day, but unfavourable observation conditions have made it impossible to see them from our own planet.

Supernova research has a terrestrial connotation in that scientists expect the Sun to flare up and die in about six billion years' time.

Its mass is not enough to make its demise a supernova. It would only be a nova, but that would be sufficient to mark the end of life on Earth.

By then the skygazers ought to have worked out what triggers supernovas. They certainly have enough time — about 6,000 million years!

Jürgen Raths

(General-Anzeiger, Bonn, 2 July 1988)

Continued from page 8

and Joop trying to bale out of a valid contract. "But why should I try to keep someone on who is dissatisfied?" he asks. Mullikas expects Erlhoff's turnover to nosedive 20 per cent.

What particularly upsets him is that he feels Joop has let him down personally. In the colour supplement of the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* Joop said loyalty was the quality he valued most highly in his friends.

In the fashion trade, as in other branches of business, friendship clearly counts for little when fame and fortune are at stake.

Ralf Neubauer

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 2 July 1988)

On the tokamak track towards nuclear fusion

Nuclear fusion is the most powerful known source of energy. Harnessing fusion reactions such as occur inside the sun is a promising alternative to existing energy-generating techniques.

No experiment has yet been conducted to fuse nuclei of the hydrogen isotopes deuterium and tritium. All international efforts so far have concentrated on three approaches:

- heating ionised gas, or plasma, to 100-200 million degrees centigrade,
- ensuring adequate heat insulation by enclosing the fuel in powerful magnetic fields, and
- designing a combustion chamber wall capable of withstanding the temperatures and energy influences involved.

The most advanced category of experiment is based on the tokamak principle, which uses a transformer to generate a powerful circular current in the plasma.

This current heats the plasma and contributes, by its magnetic field (and by means of an external, toroidal magnetic field), toward insulating the plasma.

In the international race to harness nuclear fusion the Federal Republic of Germany has a number of tokamak entries, including the Asdex project at the Max Planck Plasma Physics Institute in Garching, near Munich, and the Textor experiment in combustion chamber development at Jülich nuclear research establishment, near Aachen.

German universities also have research projects. They include Unitor, a small-scale experiment at Düsseldorf University department of laser and plasma physics.

Unitor, short for university torus, is capable of reaching plasma temperature of two million degrees centigrade.

Professor Jobst Hackmann, head of department, told a scientific press conference in Bonn that in the course of over 35,000 discharges in a ring 60cm in diameter conditions could be simulated such as might readily occur on the periphery of larger fusion experiments.

Unitor is used mainly to test new chamber wall materials and structures and to develop measuring techniques to test impurities in the wall and their effect on the plasma.

Undesirable alien atoms with a high nucleic number in the deuterium-tritium mixture have been found to have a detrimental effect on the insulation.

"As the heat inside the torus is roughly 1,000 times greater than in the hotplate of an electric hob," Professor Hackmann said, "the chamber wall material tends to turn into dust.

"Silicium carbide is applied in 0.1mm coatings to a heat-conductive copper substratum to counteract this effect."

Graphite, boric carbide and beryllium are also being put through their paces as suitable chamber wall coatings.

Professor Hackmann does not expect the new high-temperature supraconductors, the so-called Zurich oxides, to be used for at least 50 years.

"They may be predestined for use in nuclear fusion experiments," he said, "there is as yet no wire made of this material."

He agreed with experts who felt that the present level of knowledge and technical development made the construction of a fusion furnace feasible by the turn of the century.

"What is more, the spin-off from plasma physics is so substantial that findings which have found their way into applications technology in many sectors have already warranted the investment in fusion research."

Dieter Thierbach

(Die Welt, Bonn, 16 June 1988)

Volunteers lose all their weight in bed

General-Anzeiger

Six young volunteers are spending 10 days in bed while 40 scientists from six countries look at what happens to them.

The experiment is to find out how the human body reacts to weightlessness. The guinea pigs, five Germans and a Frenchman, are at the German aerospace research establishment (DFVLR) in Porz, Cologne, where weightlessness is simulated in special chambers.

The volunteers are surrounded by a tangle of wires and attached to measuring devices through skin sensors.

They have to spend 10 days flat on their backs at an angle of six degrees from the horizontal.

One, a 21-year-old, says: "When you are in this position, you can't just turn over when you want to. But we are looked after so well that, after a little while, backache becomes unimportant."

That was after six days on his back. The aim of the experiment is to find out how zero gravity affects the circulation, the distribution of body liquid and the body's immune system.

The Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology has made a DM100,000 grant toward the cost of the project.

The daily routine begins at 6.30 a.m. after breakfast with the LBNP test, fluid loading, the skin test, lower limb measurement — or whatever is planned at this particular stage of the proceedings.

The various tests are designed to probe changes in composition of the blood or its speed of travel or in hormone developments.

International experts are basically interested in finding out what biological mechanisms that enable people to stand upright forfeit their function or even have a detrimental effect on the body once gravity is eliminated.

Readings taken by electronic sensors attached to the shin or strapped to the neck are flashed on to monitor screens and later recorded as diagrams.

The six were chosen from 150 volunteers. They eat precooked food based on a kidney diet because, as the DFVLR's Friedhelm Baisch puts it, "its salt content must not exceed a certain level."

He is a medic and engineer in charge of a project forming part of the D-2 Spacelab mission scheduled for 1991. Masseurs, technicians, doctors, astronauts and electrical engineers all try to make life as comfortable as possible for the supine six.

Patrick, 35, from Sables d'Olonnes on the French Atlantic seaboard, is particularly interested in the technical side of the Cologne research programme.

"It is naturally also interesting to learn where man's physical and mental limits lie," he says. "You learn a lot about yourself here."

He has never felt worried about the experiments. He feels fine as a guinea pig. "You get a great night's sleep with your head six per cent lower down than your feet," he says.

Being paid roughly DM2,300 for the privilege doubtless makes him and the other five sleep even sounder.

Mark Saxer

(General-Anzeiger, Bonn, 2 July 1988)

■ FILMS

Soviet director gets hero's welcome at festival

Soviet director Sergei Paradschanov was given a hero's welcome at the Munich Film Festival. He raised his arms in a fraternal salute when he arrived at the Orff Hall of Munich's Gasteig Culture Centre.

He embraced the Sao Paulo film festival director, who had awarded him Brazil's film prize, and he fought back his emotions when he asked for a minute's silence for his dead friend, Andrei Tarkovski.

He did not resist reviewing his own past — one that has included several spells in prison and various forms of artistic discrimination.

Paradschanov, now 64, is a Georgian of Armenian origin. He was honoured more than anyone else at the festival. A retrospective was devoted to his works.

He looked back on his life with humour: "Earlier, when I was young and handsome, they did not let me travel. Now, when I look like a Zeppelin, here I am."

His work cannot be compared to that of any other Russian director and this is the first chance he has had to introduce it to the West.

In *Aschik Kerib* he described life in the Orient in the Middle Ages in frames that had a hermetic quality about them.

This film was shown for the first time in Munich and is now much sought after by other festivals in Europe. With a markedly fairy-tale quality about it, the film tells of the adventures of a minnesinger.

Paradschanov is devastatingly accurate in this work. He shows an obsession with detail and visual opulence.

The music, the costumes, the tableaux, expensively arranged in the style of a silent film, are only components of a director's visionary fixation.

Paradschanov depicts classical details anew. He constructed them in a gruesome landscape and gave them colours which defy description.

This style of film-making is foreign here, inimitable. It was developed against a political and cultural background where creativity always needed courage, where the individualist was always persecuted. One can learn this from Paradschanov's films.

Festival guests no longer have to plough through a laborious programme to find gems of this sort under the Festival directorship of Eberhard Hauff. The best tit-bits are placed before them.

The visitor can see exotic films, like lobster salad at a gourmet's delicatessen, or prosaic products, like grilled sausages at a fun fair.

The number of visitors for the exotic as for the prosaic were the same.

The Festival is an original Munich product. The Gasteig Culture Centre is a meeting point, which the local press has fixed as the most interesting place for cineastes and film-makers to get together in the city.

Then every evening there was an open-air spectacle devoted to director Leonard Bernstein. Bavaria paid homage to him on his 70th birthday on a huge screen. Beethoven and Mahler at the finale of each Festival day — what could any evening stroller want more!

In this Bavarian festive atmosphere journalists were spared the agonising question: where is it all going?

The best the cinema industry has to offer was placed before them, there was hardly an omission, hardly an outrage. The fine selection of films was a delight.

The critics were not only confronted with the delightful but also with the problem of finding a theme to argue about.

The range of films was wide. The list of films included established names and independents, and showed, for example, that the American film scene is becoming more and more lively all the time.

Actor Robert Redford was there. Eight years ago he directed his first film, *Ordinary People*, that turned out to be mediocre.

Redford, the star, could limit himself to a few roles and still be a star, but he has now got himself involved on behalf of the little people in the countryside, on behalf of the exploited in his film *The Milagro Beanfield*.

It is a sympathetic but certainly too visual a film about the inhabitants of a small village in New Mexico.

They gradually learn to fight for their rights. The bean-field war leads to the emancipation of the under-privileged.

They learn that they do not have to leave their little community to the mercy of urbanisation, that they have to defend themselves against the profit-making of a few rich people, who want to build golf courses and blocks of flats in a landscape that still remained unspoiled.

Erroll Morris is the very opposite to Redford. He is the independent director of *The Thin Blue Line*, an example of the modern investigative film.

Morris does not let his audience slip into cinematic illusion. He builds up his theme by documentary collages of a murder case in Dallas ten years ago.

He interviews everyone involved, introduces the decisive scenes from different, fresh, points of view. In one of the scenes a police office had been killed.

Morris's film is exhausting. He gives a shattering insight into the American situation way beyond the Dallas murder.

In a jarring way *Ein kurzer Film über das Töten* from Krszysztof Kieslowski deals with the same theme. It was given the jury's prize at Cannes.

In sulphurous yellow light Kieslowski shows the murder of a Warsaw taxi driver. The film depicts how a young man painstakingly makes his preparations and at the end how he brutally strikes dead his victim.

At the same time a young lawyer is doing his finals. His is full of idealism concerning the code of criminal procedure.

Kieslowski brings the strands of the action together up to the enforcement of the sentence. Death by hanging. With the same meticulousness justice makes preparations for the death.

Let us hope that both films reach the cinema circuits.

Stephen Frears, the up and coming man from Britain, does not seek out the sunny side of Margaret Thatcher's econ-

Continued on page 15





Ben Kingsley and Helen Mirren in *Pascali's Island*, shown in Munich. (Photo: Concorde-Film)

Subtle character studies and some new trends revealed

Film festivals have been fashionable for years. They are no longer usually anything special. Nowadays, almost every town is a permanent cultural home for film.

This has not given the organisers of the 5th Tübingen Film Festival reason to brake their ambitions. The organisers regard their festival as something quite different.

They have decided to have nothing to do with the usual competitive festival. Instead Tübingen is a "film workshop with the characteristics of a film festival," not a publicity circus for big names.

Unusual films are shown, new trends revealed; in short, a festival anti the current "canned fast-food" served up by the Hollywood dream factory.

The idea is to present the cinema not in the service of earning piles of money but in the service of art. Tübingen concentrates on sophisticated, old and new films from France and Africa, films without fast-action cutting and without stars, only shown off to advantage.

Henri Alekan came to Tübingen, a man who knows more about lighting films than anyone else. He came from France to tell visitors to the Tübingen festival about his "philosophy of lighting" after years of experience.

He is now 79 and can look back on almost 40 years of creative life as a cameraman. He has worked with any number of famous directors.

He was honoured for his camera-work in such films as *La belle et la bête* by Jean Cocteau and René Clément's *La bataille du rail*, to name just some of them.

Tübingen also included a historical review of the films of Jacques Prevert, *Drôle de drame* and *Les enfants du paradis*.

The Festival concentrated in addition on four African films. The most notable of them was *Yeelen - the Light*, by the Mali director Souleymane Cissé, made in 1987.

There was considerable discussion about this film. Cissé turned his back on colonial influences from the West. The intention of his film was to criticise ethnographic films from Europe.

Many in the audience found *Yeelen* simply, "too beautiful but too bland."

In fact it was surprising that the film was geared to international audiences. Souleymane is a professional at scene setting: he has blood-red sundowns, opulent camera-work through the savannah and close-ups as in Sergio Leone's work, the whole filmed in perfect colours.

With the exception of *Yeelen*, the films from Francophone Africa came into conflict with western culture and civilisation — the most radical being Musapha Diop's *Le médecin de Gafiré*, a brutal confrontation between modern medicine as practised in the West and traditional, African medicine.

Diop's intention was to show "how the old locks out the new to defend itself."

The film *Touki-Bouki*, filmed in Senegal in 1973, was surrealistic and full of blood-and-victim symbolism. It was made by Djibril Diop-Mambety.

In it Young Africans dream of Paris as the epitome of the good life in the West. Paris is turned into a place to which they can project their longings and hopes. Alongside this cliché European ideas are looked at ironically.

Diop-Mambety shows a white man, "who lives in the trees" (a parody of the White's view of Africans) wants to ride a motor bike and has an accident.

This is a mocking replica of the view, widespread in the West, that the "Blacks who have no culture" could easily miss out on any number of cultural phases.

The most popular film at the Festival was Thomas Gilou's *Black Mic Mac*. It reflected the confidence of the younger generation of Blacks, who have grown up in the West.

Although *Black Mic Mac* is structured as a comedy it is a masterly study of French and Africans living together in the middle of Paris.

A highlight of the 5th French Film Festival was the voyeuristic *Cinématons*, a silent film by Gérard Courant, a man who loves superlatives.

"Monsieur Cinématon," as Courant is called in France, has portrayed on film more than a thousand actors, directors, painters and variety artists. His film lasts 70 hours, the longest in film history.

Courant himself introduced a selection from his film in Tübingen.

All the "cinématons" are produced according to the same formula. The camera is left running for three minutes and it catchs every detail it can "in this damnably long time," as Courant said.

The results are subtle character studies, for instance, of a relaxed Alexander Kluge (the director) and of a sullen Margarethe von Trotta (also a director).

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■ EDUCATION

Third World dilemma over graduates who come back

About 28,000 people from Africa, Asia and Latin America are studying in Germany.

The overwhelming majority want to return home after qualifying to work in engineering, in teaching or in the health service.

But they will find it increasingly difficult to get jobs. This is partly due to the economic quandary many developing countries face.

They badly need specialists with university qualifications but can't afford to pay them. The gap between supply and demand is growing steadily wider.

About 100 women students from over 30 developing countries discussed this problem at a conference at the Protestant Church academy in Loccum. It was called: "Go Back or Stay".

Many will not stay in Germany. There are a variety of reasons. Some are personal; many are concerned about helping development at home; others cannot stay because of restrictions on foreigners living here.

That left the question of how best to prepare for the return home.

Many feel estranged when they return after an absence of seven or nine years. Their friends and acquaintances often look at them with reservations.

"We ourselves have become aliens," said an Indian woman. Returnees lack the contacts essential for finding a job in the Third World. Jobs are few and far between, and the public sector, so highly rated by university graduates, has often had to dismiss tens of thousands of people at the stroke of an IMF pen.

This means the only option is to know someone who knows someone.

Specific demands were framed at Loccum on how contacts might better be maintained thousands of miles from home.

Study support programmes are the buzzword. They were successfully launched by Baden-Württemberg and the Protestant Church as a "joint venture" and have since been offered in other *Länder*.

Third World students (the 28,000 from Africa, Asia and Latin America plus a further 17,000 from Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia) are to be offered from the outset opportunities of learning more about the host country and of being briefed on their own part of the world.

Only scholarship-holders at present have anything even approaching such an opportunity. Backed by a government or private grant or scholarship, they are given some background knowledge.

But they make up no more than 10 to 20 per cent of overseas students, most of whom have "freely entered" the country, to use the conference jargon.

Study support programmes, partly prepared by overseas students themselves, include weekend or holiday seminars on key features of life in the Federal Republic of Germany.

They are also intended to keep students interested in social conditions in their native countries. Foreign students must be made more keenly aware of development issues," an Indian member of the Protestant Church staff said, outlining the target.

A key feature of study support programmes must be to finance periods of home leave, all at Loccum agreed.

Most overseas students have to work their way through colleghe and can't possibly afford to pay for a return flight to Abidjan, Karachi or Quito.

Students who are enabled, with German assistance, to fly home at least once during their studies would be a better judge of political trends in their countries of origin and more realistically aware of labour market developments.

They could ensure much more effectively than by writing letters home that their network of family, friends and acquaintances, so essential for survival, remains close-knitted.

A further demand made by Third World students was about jobs in their countries generated by government or Church development projects.

The Protestant Church seems to be pioneering trends in this sector too, having employed about 10 Third World students for a few months in Church development projects overseas.

The students learnt, for instance, that doctors are needed in rural areas and not just in the cities. Consideration is now being given to extending these traineeships during the course of study and employing Third World students for longer periods after graduation.

Students from Third World countries are also speculating on the much more lucrative jobs provided by the GTZ, the German technical development agency based in Eschborn, near Frankfurt.

As one African woman student put it, "we know our home countries *and* have studied in the Federal Republic. We are much better than white experts."

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(Allgemeine Zeitung, Mainz, 28 June 1988)

Japanese children come to Germany to learn about Japan

Schools in the Black Forest are running a course for Japanese children who have been forced to move around a lot because of their parents' job.

The children, mainly of business executives and diplomats, are coming from Cairo, Moscow and Kuwait to spend two weeks at one of the Zinzendorf schools in Königsfeld for a course of intensive training in Japanese education and culture.

The project has been arranged by the Euro-Japanese Society. The children, aged 10 to 16, will also get to know the Black Forest.

"We want to make it easier for them to find their place in society when they return to Japan," says coordinator Masazumi Imai, explaining the main aim of the summer school.

A team of 14 Japanese teachers and students will supervise the course. They will provide sports facilities and help them to learn more about local people and the surrounding countryside.

Mr Imai: "Nature is still intact in the Black Forest." That is why Königsfeld was chosen. The atmosphere and opportunities at Zinzendorf schools had also impressed him.

Run by the Moravian Brethren, a Protestant denomination, the Königsfeld school has placed its boarding school facilities and extensive grounds at the course's disposal.

International encounters in the spirit of international understanding and cultural exchange are a longstanding tradition at Zinzendorf schools.

Boys and girls from Cambodia, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Norway, Iran, the United States, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and Holland are being taught alongside day students to various levels.

The Moravian Brethren have run schools as well as done missionary work for over 250 years. Königsfeld, founded on 12 August 1806, opened a school for girls in 1809, followed by one for boys in 1813.

Education has always played a leading role for the Moravian Brethren, who are to be found all over the world.

Comenius, a great educationalist and last bishop of the original church, stood for the uniform Christian concept on which Zinzendorf schools are based. So did Count von Zinzendorf, the 18th-century re-founder of the Moravian Brethren. The "Spirit of Königsfeld" has most impressed the Euro-Japanese Society, founded in 1970 and based in Frankfurt. The tenth Japanese summer school is being held there for the first time, having previously been held in the Eifel hills, south of Bonn. The 110 Japanese students will arrive by coach from Frankfurt and Düsseldorf airports for a fortnight on 24 July. They will be taught conventional school subjects in the morning, followed by training in learning techniques, outings to the Black Forest and courses in Japanese poetry, music and the arts.

The heads of the Zinzendorf schools are determined to be an attentive host to their Japanese visitors.

Dagmar Schneider

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 28 June 1988)



Read all about it. Welcome for Japanese pupils at Black Forest school. (Photo: roda-press)

Wide-ranging role of the Goethe Institute

DAS PARLAMENT

The Goethe Institute, with its dual role of promoting the German language abroad and promoting international cultural cooperation in general, is held in high repute outside Germany.

Yet few Germans realise there are 16 branches of the Goethe Institute in the Federal Republic.

There has been a Goethe Institute in Boppard on the Rhine since 1963. There are 17 staff members and although its main function is to teach German to foreigners, it aims much wider than that.

In 1986 there were 579 students in Boppard. They logged 5,368 German lessons. But the staff try, as a spin-off, to teach more about German literature, history and modern living in Germany.

The students appreciate the difference. Silvestro, 28, from Spain, says: "I didn't realise until I came here what Hitler means to people."

He had previously associated the Führer with the Legion Condor, with the bombing of Guernica and with the brutal death of innocent people in the Spanish civil war.

Why, as a Spaniard who has studied English in London and business studies in Spain, is he now learning German at the Goethe Institute? "If all goes well I will study in Germany."

A Dutch girl called Vicky Snickers asks me if I am a member of the staff. I say: "No. I'm a journalist."

She replies in German: "Oh, that's what I want to be, specialising in travel." She says her father is a motoring correspondent.

Like all students at the Goethe Institute in Boppard she is staying with a private family. That makes it easier for students to make contact with Germans, says the Goethe Institute's annual report.

After her first sentences with me Vicky suddenly says: "That was the first time I've ever spoken German with anyone, apart from the teachers."

She hasn't spoken much German at all where she is staying. She tried to start a conversation when she arrived, but her hosts speak no English and she spoke no German, so it was hard and work. Now, six weeks later, she hardly stops talking in German.

The students mostly keep to themselves. They speak German, plus a little English and sign language.

How do they find the lessons? Vicky, 20, feels the teaching material is good. According to the annual report the Goethe Institute costs the Foreign Office DM220m a year in subsidies.

She says: "The course material isn't at all like at school. It's objective and informative."

Sometimes, but only sometimes, the subjects are hard to understand and difficult to discuss, such as Aids.

She says: "But tomorrow we're talking about living together married or unmarried. That's a much easier subject to discuss. You can really go to town on it."

Gregor Caspers

(Das Parlament, Bonn, 1 July 1988)

■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Toxic waste laid to rest for eternity in a salty tomb

Last year 100,000 tonnes of toxic waste was stored in gigantic caverns in the subterranean salt deposits at a place called Herfa-Neurode, in Hesse.

The waste consisted of cyanide, arsenic, mercury, chlorinated hydrocarbons and filter dust. It was brought from all over the country and from other countries in Western Europe.

The Hesse *Land* government has decided to increase annual capacity to a maximum of 240,000 tonnes by 1992. The operating company is called Kali und Salz AG.

The opportunity results from a unique geological formation 240 million years old. If it didn't exist the engineering and chemical industries and local authorities with the smokestack desulphurisation of their garbage incinerators would face serious waste disposal problems.

The salt deposits have been where they are, unchanged, for all this time, says Norbert Deisenroth, the engineer in charge of the toxic waste until this June.

Even carbonic acid gas kept under high pressure in the salt deposits has been unable to escape, especially as the salt strata, up to 300 metres (983ft) deep, are covered in clay, dolomite and sandstone.

The waste could not have been stored down the mine, the management says, had it not been for these "extremely favourable geological prerequisites."

Since early this century potash salt has been mined from two seams up to three metres thick that run between the salt strata.

A glance at the gaily-coloured maps in the squat administrative block is sufficient to reveal the size and extent of the salt deposits, which extend under an area of 1,200 square kilometres (468 square miles), a quarter of it in East Germany.

It also conveys some idea of the caverns mining has left behind over the decades. They are indicated in a coloured chart dotted with small squares.

These squares are pillars of salt up 40 x 40 metres wide that the miners left to "prop up" the mountain from below.

The deposits between these pillars, excavated, exhausted and forming vast underground caverns, are partly used to store Group Three waste.

Waste in this category is so toxic that it would seriously pollute soil and water at ground level.

This highly toxic waste, arranged in 16 categories, is indicated in different colours and by its chemical formula on the chart.

When Kali und Salz AG, 75-per-cent owned by BASF, switched to working two shifts in 1985 and insisted on waste being delivered in standardised containers, annual capacity was increased to a ceiling of 120,000 tonnes.



Poison to poison and salt to salt. Toxic waste in salt dungeons at Herfa-Neurode. (Photo: Manfred Vollmer)

To cope with what Hesse Environment Minister Karlheinz Weimar calls the dramatic increase in quantity, the Neurode mine is to be converted into a waste repository, with sheds, access roads, parking lots and other facilities.

This will double the capacity and cost an estimated DM120m. The mine will be run by a staff of about 110, as against the present 60 who make sure the toxic waste is stored safely.

A further 1,850 miners work down the neighbouring potash mine, producing 30,000 tonnes of potash a day, or eight per cent of world output, for agricultural use.

But 700 metres (2,300ft) underground, with humidity at between 20 and 35 per cent (iron starts to corrode when it reaches about 50 per cent), workers man industrial trucks, lorries and fork-lift trucks that convey between 400 and 600 tonnes of waste a day down the old mine.

It includes carburising agent from Volkswagen and Audi, cyanide from Degussa, old tablets from Hoffmann-La Roche and used batteries from a variety of manufacturers.

There is room for it all in what Deisenroth says is, given its geological formation, the only waste dump of its kind in the world.

The management escorts visitors including the Environment Minister and a party of journalists, travelling underground at speeds of up to 40kph (25mph).

They tour waste dumps in various parts of the mine, which has been used to store toxic waste since 1972. The management says this "retrievable waste" in Herfa-Neurode is no danger whatever. It is neither explosive nor inflammable nor radioactive. It does not release gas.

A sample of each shipment is taken, marked and stored in a special room.

Yet Norbert Kern, the Social Democratic senior local government official of Hersfeld-Rotenburg administrative district, has told Herr Weimar clearly that the district is not keen on the underground waste dump.

He is worried about the area's image (it is a popular holiday area, with one million bednights last year) and says the authorities must "take the sensitivities of local residents into account."

But he also says: "We have no intention of totally refusing to condone the scheme." Kali und Salz AG employs ten per cent of the district's labour force of 35,000. It is a mining area.

Mayor Roland Hühn of Heringen does not expect the 9,000 townsfolk he represents to take to arms against the expansion plans.

But he admits that Heringen wants to charge between five and ten marks per tonne of toxic waste shipped to Herfa-Neurode by road or rail. It must, he says, total at least DM1m a year.

Herr Weimar has no objection. He doesn't see it as highway robbery, merely as a fair charge in view of the low cost of storage down the mine due to the requisite infrastructure already being available.

A holding company with DM10 in paid-up capital is to carry out the expansion. Fifty-one per cent of its capital will be held by Hesse, the remainder by Kali und Salz AG and Hessische Industriemüll GmbH.

Heinrich Halbig

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 22 June 1988)

Continued from page 10

looking into the camera clearly revealing that the camera cannot be stopped fast enough for her liking.

At this year's festival new films from France, some of them avantgarde, were shown at Tübingen.

The films ranged from the piquant comedy about unemployment, *La comédie du travail*, to Jean-Charles Tacchella's explanation of love in the old black-and-white film *Travelling avant*, to introvert, subjective films by Agnès Varda about the actress Jane Birkin.

Since her erotic song "Je t'aime" Jane Birkin has had plenty of experience in shattering middle-class taboos. In the film *Kung-Fu Master* Birkin breaks new ground.

She plays the part of a woman in her mid-forties who falls in love with a 15-year-old schoolboy, played by her own son.

There was not a lot of interest in either of the Varda films.

The old French classics experienced a renaissance. People from eight to 80 crowded to see *La belle et la bête* and *Quai des brumes* with Jean Gabin.

The organisers of the French Film Festival had good reason to be pleased. Over 8,000 people turned up to see more than 30 films shown in the week.

Stefan Paul from the "Arsenal" cinema in Tübingen said that the figures "were great" when it was remembered how compact and difficult the programme had been.

Only one person from the Film Festival team was greatly mistaken — Michael Friederici. During the Festival he said: "Pictures that demand a lot of concentration are generally boring." The response to the 5th French Film Festival disposed of that.

Richard Lips

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 14 June 1988)

■ FEAR-OF-FLYING THERAPY

Unimpressed Rita decides to stick to the bowling alley

Four people out of 10 feel uneasy about flying, says a psychologist who runs two-day courses to help people overcome their fears. Regina Willnecker reports for the Bonn daily, *Die Welt*.

The course begins at 9.30 a.m. on a Saturday in a conference room at Düsseldorf airport — a worse possible time could hardly have been picked.

The day before their had been an air crash and the 12 course members had heard the radio and read the papers.

But this probably only heightened the expectations the 12 had of the course and the casually-dressed psychologist who ran it.

Dressed in corduroy trousers and a sweater, he began by outlining the aims — and keeping the expectations within bounds: "I can't relieve you of your fear, but I can show you how to cope better with it."

Rita, a Düsseldorf woman and keen nine-pin bowler, whispered to the next person: "I can't see this working, but the other women in the club persuaded me to fly with them to Mallorca."

But she is determined to give it a try and keen to learn how to fly without feeling awful. She didn't use to worry about flying, but one day she felt afraid and the feeling constantly recurred.

Rainer, from the Ruhr, is a computer buff. Of all people, he has won a holiday to the United States in his company incentive programme.

"Trust me to be the only member of staff to win a second holiday as part of the scheme," he says, his pride tinged with apprehension.

Two years ago he won a holiday flight to Turkey, and the flight was such misery that it ruined the entire holiday.

From take-off to touch-down, he says, he was rooted to his seat, looking straight ahead, sweating profusely, prepared to meet his doom and incessantly glancing at his watch.

Two-hour flights may be just about bearable for him and others who feel this way, but he says transatlantic flights are out of the question. He simply wouldn't last the distance.

If only there weren't so many inexplicable extraneous noises on board. Alarming rattles and rumbles, a "ping" every time the "no smoking" or "fasten seat belts" signs come on or someone presses the service button.

The cabin service is an absolute nightmare. Can't the air hostesses belt up and sit still like him? Instead they gallivant about the aisles, even asking him what he wants to drink.

As for food, well he just couldn't swallow a morsel!

Ekkehard, public relations officer for a chemicals firm, is expected to tour the company's works at regular intervals, and flying is the best way to get there and back.

Yet weeks beforehand, as soon as dates have been fixed, he starts pestering his secretaries with questions such as: "Is there no other way to get there? Can't I drive or go by train?"

He is not just a laughing stock amongst his peers and subordinates. His seniors have noticed that he seems to spend more time travelling than anyone else. So he feels it is high time remedial action was taken.

He served 13 years with the Bundeswehr and is keen on fast cars. No-one would imagine, to look at him, that he feels helpless and entirely out of his depth in the reclining seat of an airliner cabin.

Some of the dozen people on the course have never flown. They have astutely sidestepped any attempt to send them on courses that would entail flying, but sooner or later their workmates began to suspect what the matter was.

Others no longer want to have to insist on their wives or husbands spending hours on the road driving to holiday destinations.

Jochen, a maths and art teacher, would simply like to see more of the world — and flying is a convenient way to go about it.

"Applications to attend the course have been on the increase for about a year," says Silvia Texter, who handles course organisation from Munich.

"More and more people are having to fly more often as part of their job, while travelling to far-off corners of the globe has grown so popular that more and more first-time flyers are booking courses too."

Some companies book entire courses for their executives. Men and women attend in roughly equal numbers.

Rudolf, the psychologist, first lets everyone have their say. For once they can let off steam and admit what worries them rather than make believe nothing is the matter.

As one person after another comes out, owning up to his or her fears and feelings, everyone can visualise only too well the perspiration, palpitations, breathlessness and dizziness the others describe.

There are striking similarities between the ways in which people try to cope with the symptoms too: medicine, alcohol, talking about something else, tuning in to the Walkman.

Every conceivable distraction has been tried — and found wanting, leaving the fear of flying unabated, plus a sore head into the bargain.

"Four people out of ten feel uneasy about flying," Rudolf says, "the human body is, when all is said and done, not designed for flight."

Does that make these four out of ten no exceptions and not individual failures? The exceptions are the few who do anything about it; most of the 40 per cent leave (un)well alone and suffer (or stubbornly avoid running any risk of doing so).

Psychology presupposes analysis. Why are they afraid? Do they let their imaginations run away with them or is fear of flying based on objective perception?

What we call fear is usually a mixture of the two. The spontaneous reaction is overtension of every muscle in the body, leaving no outlet for anything at all positive.

Victims have abdominal pains, headaches, nausea, stiff necks, heart trouble and breathlessness.

Harvard lecturer Edmund Jakobsen has hit on an effective remedy. It is Rudolf tells his course, activity.

The body is deprived of the possibility of overreacting by means of arbitrary tensing of the muscles in the forearm or upper arm, shins or thighs, forehead or neck, followed by total relaxation and combined with deep and even breathing.

Done at the right time and in the right situation these exercises provide rest and relaxation not only before and during a flight but in many other situations.

Once we have our physical reactions under control, the idea is to see to our heads, where undue anxiety is generated.

Our imaginations run riot. What will happen if — in the event of an engine failure or whatever? Objective information is the only antidote.

Captain Walter Kobliha, a Lufthansa pilot with 18 years' experience, briefs the course on technicalities. He marshals facts clearly to reassure everyone.

Suddenly there is no longer any reason why they should feel short of breath when air is automatically replaced in the cabin every three minutes in flight.

By the same token there is no real reason to fear that the airliner will plummet like a stone to death and destruction in the event of an engine failure.

All aircraft with engines can glide for a good 150km without them, Captain Kobliha says, which is surely far enough to find somewhere to land.

The course then makes its way to the cockpit of a Lufthansa airliner on the Düsseldorf runway to see for itself the safety precautions on board.

For many it is the first time they have ever been on board an airliner, airborne or grounded. Rudolf helps to ease feelings of fear. "Do your exercises," he says, holding hands if need be.

High noon on Sunday is the crucial deadline for the practice flight. Many people on the course spend a sleepless Saturday night.

Klaus is still green around the gills as he sits beside his wife, quietly but tense. Silvia, his wife, is breathless and asks Rudolf to help her.

Rita paces up and down the aisle after take-off, smoking one cigarette after another.

The flight is a short haul from Düsseldorf to Frankfurt, but several people take the opportunity of seeing for themselves the action in the cockpit.

"If I could always sit up front with my eyes on the instrument panel and the sky ahead," most feel, "I would never again feel afraid."

An hour later they are due to fly back to Dusseldorf. Rita doesn't want to. The group try to encourage her and make her change her mind, but her mind is made up.

She still hates the very ideas of flying and although she cannot explain her fear, she cannot set it aside either.

"I don't need to fly and I probably never will," she says. Sorry, goodbye. And goodbye Mallorca.

Silvia and Klaus, Jochen and Rainer, Sigrid and Ekkehard, Doris and Hans make the return flight. "Feeling better?" they ask each other.

Gradually they begin to look as though they really are feeling better and more relaxed.

It is certainly a superb flight, with the sky bright blue dotted with cotton wool clouds, fine service and a smooth landing.

Everyone says they will be flying again sooner or later. Some are due to do so in days, but all plan to be airborne in the foreseeable future.

Regina Willnecker

(Die Welt, Bonn, 28 June 1988)

■ HORIZONS

Light-aircraft taxi service — no waiting at airports

Civil aviation is booming. All over Europe flights are delayed and airports are crowded with frustrated travellers. One solution is to fly by private aircraft. People who can't afford their own can now go to any one of a number of agencies which deal with pilots wanting to offset some of the cost of flying by filling empty seats. The cost is lower than scheduled flights and there is no waiting time at either end. Business has grown so rapidly that some think only way to expand is going outside Germany. One firm has plans to open up in Austria and is looking at Spain, France and Switzerland. The agencies also do business in the more lucrative field of air freight. A spokesman for Cockpit, the pilots trade union, supports the idea of "mitfliegen" (with-flying) but warns travellers: "Be careful who you are getting into the plane with." Rainer Woratschka reports on an agency which claims to have been the first in the field for the Bonn paper, *Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt.*

Two Munich men who claim that the private-plane seat leasing business is their own call their firm Hucke-Pack GmbH (it means Piggy Back).

Michael Westphal and Christian Kruppa, both 23, began only nine months ago. They got the idea while they were in Italy on holiday and saw how many private aircraft were flying with empty seats.

If you want to go from Munich to Frankfurt, they find a pilot with an aircraft who is making the trip.

Westphal said, without moving a facial muscle, that neither Franz Josef Strauss nor Matthias Rust were among their customers.

Strauss, the Premier of Bavaria, is well-known as a private pilot; Rust gained notoriety last year when he landed his Cessna in Red Square. Westphal said: "We shall have to wait a few years before Rust is a client."

Hucke-Pack has been doing well. Clients include many VIPs. The Munich Symphony Orchestra is a customer.

Both men have their feet firmly on the ground. Neither has a licence, but they are working to change that.

Their two-room office in the Schwabing district of Munich is a hive of activity. The phone never stops ringing.

Many callers are pilots who want to make full use of their aircraft and earn a little cash on the side. But most of them are people keen on making an air trip.

With a little luck and for a fee they get the telephone number of a pilot with whom they can then negotiate how to share the travel expenses.

The cost of a return flight to Frankfurt is DM200 per person. A return to Hamburg costs about DM360.

The advantage is the plane flies over crowded motorways and passengers avoid the delays at large airports. Scheduled flight ticket are also more expensive.

All over Germany private-aircraft centres have been set up.

Companies with catchy names offer to act as agents between passengers and small-plane pilots, some only operating on the side and with moderate success.

Hucke-Pack's main competitor is in Frankfurt, named Air & Ways. Its demand for a nationwide association of all centres has caused a stir. This company suggested that new centres should be excluded and that the business, small in any event, should be divided "fairly."

Air & Ways was, of course, attracted by the pilot files of the other operators.

The two pioneers in the business from Munich have opposed this. They would have to limit their activities to southern Germany.

Angrily Michael Westphal said: "Didn't we open up the contacts and get the whole business going? An association would be against our expansion interests."

As a result there is now a Hucke-Pack subsidiary in Frankfurt and Air & Ways has taken its revenge by opening up a second office in Munich.

Uwe Rauschenberg and his brother Dirk operate Hucke-Pack's Frankfurt office. Uwe said: "We and Air & Ways are now existing alongside one another, just about."

Nevertheless the nationwide centres have been able to agree a standard commission despite all their quarrels.

For a single trip the charge is generally DM40. The fee for arranging a return trip is DM60.

The two big agencies in the business cannot hope to make a living by arranging three or four flights a day. The big money is not made from "fly-with" passengers but from urgent and costly airfreight. To this could be added connections for "last minute flights" with charter and scheduled flight services.

This is an additional service which Uwe Rauschenberg describes as "rounding of our idea."

In the past few months especially there was a big demand for flights to the USA. People were tempted by the low American dollar exchange rate.

But the "fly-with" centres had nothing to offer in this direction because private planes usually only fly to neighbouring countries, not long-distance.

The idea of getting into the "usual" cheap flight business was a logical step, but all the "fly-with" centres were plagued by the same problem. Demand was enormous, but the availability of private flights was meagre.



Highway. Westphal (front) and Kruppa (Photo: teuto-press)

The centres in Frankfurt and Munich have between 70 and 100 private pilots on their books — and not every pilot has his own plane.

The German business has been systematically done to death so it is not surprising that young entrepreneurs have turned their eyes abroad.

Air & Ways intends to open seven offices in Austria, and contacts in Spain, France and Switzerland are being made urgently.

Westphal and Kruppa say that they are satisfied with just operating in Germany. They don't want to take on too much.

They got their brilliant idea while on holiday in Italy. There they saw how many empty seats there were in private planes taking to the air.

Uwe Rauschenberg once took the trouble of multiplying the number of empty seats with the flying hour figure of every plane. He came up with 100 million "seat hours" per year.

He said: "That is far too many," a view shared by Otto Gehlen, spokesman for the pilots' association, Cockpit.

According to his experience only two seats were occupied usually in private planes. "Two or three seats go to waste," he said.

Gehlen believes the operation is a good business idea, even through he does not believe that "it will get into the big time."

The prejudiced view that centres cater for "people with time to waste" and people just going for a spin has been disproven in practice.

Customers in Munich include personnel from BMW and Siemens as well as an eight-year-old boy who wanted to visit his grandmother quickly.

It is no accident that the Frankfurt office of Hucke-Pack has been opened close to the banking district, and concentrating on the Frankfurt fair activities leaves Dirk Rauschenberg with little time for the "normal" business.

Unlike many centres Hucke-Pack has gone into the insurance question. Their customers are automatically insured for DM320,000. Customers can take out additional insurance if they want to as well.

Otto Gehlen gives some good advice, however. He suggests passengers should be careful who they get into a plane with.

Rainer Woratschka

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, Bonn, 24 June 1988)

Video: shocked nun opens her own shop

Sister Leonora Wilson made an extensive, incognito expedition into Düsseldorf's video shops. She wore street clothes instead of her habit.

She saw about a dozen video shops and decided that that was enough: "I was shocked at the unimaginative selection. Far too many porno films, films of violence and horror.

"There were few entertainment films and no children's films. When there were films of this sort they were hidden away in a corner."

The number of films available seemed to her to be enormous and one-sided. The supply concentrated on "Rocky," "Rambo" and "pornographic" films, monotonous, cheap, mass-produced.

The wretched experience of her expedition through Düsseldorf's video world was enough to trigger off an idea which Sister Leonora had had at the back of her mind for some time: the establishment of a Church video shop.

In view of the hostility Church circles have shown to television the idea was original, to say the least.

For Sister Leonora of the Sisters of St Paul the idea was natural, for her Order had taken on as its mission the dissemination of the faith through the media.

Sister Leonora is a media expert. She graduated in media studies in her hometown in America before she came to Germany four years ago.

The intellectual basis of the Order, that operates in 38 countries, is St Paul's worldview.

In explanation Sister Leonora said: "Paul assumed that belief only made up a small part of life and that one should not neglect the other aspects of life.

"For this reason we disseminate everything that is noble and human, what is good and culturally worthwhile. That could include a good adventure film."

There was nothing standing in the way of her opening her own video shop. The vicar-general of the Order in Rome gave his consent. The Order's house in Düsseldorf put up the money.

The shop, located in the centre of Düsseldorf, was opened in March. The black letters "Video-Galerie" stand out from a green background. The only reference to the Church owners are the inconspicuous words, "St Paulus."

Within a few weeks Sister Leonora Wilson's shop was an insider tip for film fans who wanted to see more than boxing, blood and breasts.

Two elderly ladies, who regularly visit the shop early in the morning just after it has opened, commented: "Here we can find the classics, and the French films we like to watch."

Film classics make up a very large proportion of the video shop's stock. There is a complete series of Charlie Chaplin and Heinz Rühmann films. There are also editions of *Kinder des Olymp*, *Das Kabinett des Doktor Caligari* and the *Faust* film with Emil Jannings.

The two elderly ladies said that this film was not available anywhere else. One said: "People laughed at us in other video shops when we asked for this."

No-one is laughed at in Sister Leonora's shop. Whenever possible the most unusual requests are met. Sister Leonora said: "The only films we do not handle are porno, violent or horror films." She regards

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■ GARDENS

Reviving old ideas about geometry and magic

Famous historical gardens reveal something about the people who created them and their time.

That can be seen in gardens at Pillnitz or Potsdam; at Sacro Bosco, in Bomarzo; in the Boboli Garden in Florence; in Fontainebleu and Versailles.

To visit any of them is to experience nature as architecture: they are gardens of geometry and magic; of stone and water; of pleasure or cult.

Yet it is not widely known that today, efforts are being made to create similar parks in various parts of Europe.

Knud W. Jensen, the master of Humlebaek, just north of Copenhagen, has created "Louisiana," a mixture of modern Danish and international sculpture, by the sea.

At Otterlo, in Holland, the park-as-a-museum lives on in the gardens belonging to Helene Kröller-Müller, the wife of an industrialist. In these instances the garden is celebrated as a whole, uniting man, art and nature.

There is a modern garden of paradise developing in obscurity in Germany too. It covers 17,000 square metres and is hidden away, quite unexpectedly, in the Lower Rhine countryside.

Here the idea of "Art parallel to Nature" has been furthered for the past four years.

The museum-park Hombroich near Neuss, in the triangle between Düsseldorf, Krefeld and Aachen, is hard to find. The operation has now been turned into a limited company.

Nevertheless it has its "Prince." Pedro, the assistant gardener, calls him "Boss." He means Karl-Heinrich Müller, who is an industrial real-estate broker operating in Vienna, Paris and London.

The "Prince" found his gardener through art. Müller is a fanatical collector. One Saturday at midday he entered the antiques shop of Dr Bernhard Korte in Düsseldorf.

Korte, who had studied gardening and landscaping at Hanover's Technical College, mentioned in passing that he would like to return to his old trade.

Müller asked what that had been. Korte answered: "I was a gardener."

It did not suit Korte at all when Müller asked him to shut up shop at once and follow him. Müller said: "I want to show you something."

But shut up shop he did. The drive to Hombroich was the changing point in Korte's life. He gave up everything and began tending the shrub garden in the old park at Hombroich.

I have visited Hombroich three times. Once at the height of summer in 1987 and again in that autumn.

The willows were already covered with straw for the winter. There were brown leaves stuck to the glass roofs, yellow leaves from the poplar trees spun to the ground.

The climbing clematis could no longer be recognised in the ever-green boxwood labyrinth, but in the shrubbery, in front of the Graubner Pavilion, there were still dahlias and roses. The gravel ground underfoot. The leaves rustled.

The strange sound of harp-playing attracted the attention. Aeolian harps were hanging from the trees, whose glass bars, stirred by the air, created a trembling sound.

Later, at twilight, "wonderful white mist" rose over the meadows. The garden had a melancholic and mysterious effect, mystical and wonderful.

The last time I was there was at the end of May. Dr Korte was waiting for me at the entrance on a hill.

The distant meadows were lined with white bands of marguerites. There was a rainbow-like range of lupins at the fence. The ponds and pools, scattered about the landscape, were edged with yellow irises, wild narcissus, lady smock and buplever. Korte said: "We've got toads, dragon flies and nightingales again."

The gravel pathway led to the first pavilion, designed and built by sculptor-architect Professor Erwin Heerich, as were all seven buildings in the park. White marble floor, two tall pillars, reverberatingly empty, the echo of each step.

Until 1986, when Müller acquired the extra 14 hectares, they were used for growing turnips and maize. Before that cattle grazed there.

Korte said that Napoleon's cartographer Tranchot prepared a map of the Rhine region for the first time in 1807.

"It revealed an agricultural structure of considerable ecological efficiency: on the gravel terrace there were fields and orchards, meadows in the valley, ponds and shrubs alongside the Erft (now a dried-up [illegible]). This landscaping was the model I followed in my ideas for landscaping Hombroich."

Back to stone and water . . . garden at Hombroich. (Photo: Franz Lethen)

Korte did some more research. He could see the silhouette of the earlier course of the Erft on aerial photographs. Pollen analysis from three humus tests (from 1000 BC to 1000 AD) showed a variety of plant life, that could be re-created as could the original course of the river.

Korte's dream was to create "an ideal landscape of rivers and ponds, delightful meadows, a community of plants, animals and people in a park, completely in the tradition of historal garden landscaping, like a protected kingdom."

On the gravel pathway to the next brick-building the mind was distracted by a pair of swans, whose five young disappeared into the tall grass.

Korte fetched the "weeping" willows from Belgium — 120 of them. The reason was that a road was built along the course of the stream and the farmer gave away the willows.

Korte has planted them in allegorical groups, one old, one young, one hollow (for the tawny owl), one strong. They glow grey-green like the olive trees of Tuscany.

We went through the labyrinth, past figures and sculptures, receptacles and seats.

There are no notices on the figures and trees. This is part of the whole concept of the Fine Arts, Art, Music and Poetry Company, the organisation that operates Homroich.

The company is made up of broker Müller and painter Graubner, gardener Korte and sculpture Anatol.

Anatol's kingdom stretches around the rebuilt barn. He is also responsible for the fish.

He knows what he is doing when he puts the fish in the streams and ponds — he tends them and angles for them.

The river bank [illegible] see from the bridge, is planted with irises, flowering rushes, bog myrtle and marsh forget-me-nots, with honeysuckle, rowan and willows.

In front of the high gallery wall, the "Bezirksmauer," which separates the old park from the plain of meadows, there are exotic trees. A flame-coloured hedge lines the long building. The gardner said that if it grew taller it would be called "The burning wood."

To the right we can see the bright birch hedge. We stepped through the gateway-high door, usual in all of Erwin Heerich's constructions. We passed the black basalt sculptures inside, the high poplars outside. We passed over the old bridge to the ancient realm.

Tree trunks swam like crocodiles in the dark, over-grown pond. On the hill to the right there is a pavilion in *Jugendstil*.

On the left, marked out by a boxwood hedge, there is the "Opferplatz." On the stone altar in the centre, under the eyes of the Indian Elephant God, the gardener has planted blood-red poppies to please his "Prince."

In the boxwood labyrinth Korte has created his hydrangea garden from the exhausted rose-beds on the side of the gold-fish pond, hedged by callas and stone figures from Indonesia.

Fertility stones from India, looking like huge eggs, are scattered about under exotic trees. A few metres further on there is a pottery garden made from earthenware pots placed in the luxuriant vegetation. There is a new sensation to be had from every turn of the path.

This includes the empty Graubner Pavilion with its boxwood surrounded by beds of lillies looking like white meditation pillows, the swift-flowing stream, the six-sided wooden pavilion with its plank floor in the fork of the Erft, a brick throne con-[illegible] fountain made of black granite, a deserted punt, the thing-stead, built by Erwin Heerich, with white marble blocks.

In the pink house, built by the Wuppertal family of industrialists de Werth in 1820, there are exquisite collected items.

Eventually, after an enchanting period of time, one emerges from the forest [illegible]

[illegible]

Continued from page 14

her video shop as a contrast to, and expansion of, the Düsseldorf video shop scene. She has attracted customers from near and far — she has 254 at present.

Film fans from Bochum, Essen, Remscheid and Duisburg come to her shop. They have learned to appreciate the special selection she has on offer.

The stock also includes films dealing with the faith and the Church, but they are not put in a prominent position. The main emphasis of the stock is entertainment films for the family, classics and children's films.

Sister Leonora has lovingly got together the largest collection of children's films.

She has all the Janosch and Walt Disney fairy-tale films. She also has the film versions of Erich Kästner's books, the Grimm brothers' fairy-tales and *Alice in Wonderland*.

There are also war films on the shelves such as *Under Fire*. Sister Leonora said: "There are some tough scenes in the films but we are not primarily worried about single scenes, rather in the artistic method and broad message of a film."

Ulla Holthoff

(Die Welt, Bonn, 16 June 1988)

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omic boom. His film, *Sammy & Rosie do it*, is equally critical of British society, but the criticism is made with British humour, black and not whining at all.

No harm is done to the film that it ends in superfluous drama with rioting in a London suburb. This is a film about racial [illegible] British style. It is worth seeing.

Marco Ferreri touches a sore point in his groteske film about Africa, *Weiße sein gut*. He always touches on the fantastic so as to be more credible.

A group of [illegible]

[illegible]

The Argentine director, Fernando Solanas was in the VIP lounge of the Culture Centre for an interview with Bavarian Television.

In his *Tangos* he used [illegible] narrative and professional actors and musicians in his ambitious depiction of exile during The Dictatorship.

He spoke in detail about the military dictatorship and [illegible] the past.

He was asked [illegible]

[illegible]